Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1896. No. 106

Letter Orders

Orders by mail receive our prompt attention. Our stock is large and we are able to supply you with almost anything in Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Estimates given for Jewels, Medals or any special designs.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, Jewelers, 47 Gov't St.

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Headquarters for Choicest Goods

NEW ARRIVALS

Anchovies in Salt and Oil
Royal Arms Cheese
Cream Cheese
Neutchatel
Parisian Essence for Gravies Soups, Broths, &c.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our friends that our Stock is Large and Well Assorted, of the very Choicest of Groceries, Wines &c.

Some nice lines of Car's Biscuits in Ornamental Tins, for New Year's Presents.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

After Christmas What?

A DULL SEASON?
NOT A BIT OF IT!

Of course there isn't so much loose money floating around after Christmas as there was before, but people want necessary Goods just as usual; especially such things as WATERPROOFS, UMBRELLAS, Etc. Now we are right in it with

UMBRELLAS.

having bought when in London part of a manufacturer's Stock, which was being forced out by the assignee at SIXX CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. We offer:

1 doz. Men's Strong Gingham at	$ .40	Each
" Dagmar, national bends, at	.90	"
" Levantine, Reliable,	11.5	"
" Regina, natural knob,	1.75	"
" Satin de Chenes, choice,	2.25	"
" Spitalfields Twill, Paragon,	2.75	"
" Perfectum, pure dye,	3.25	"

Also a splendid line of Sterling Silver Mounted, Ivory and Buckhorn Handled Twill Silk Umbrellas; some self-opening, and most suitable for New Year's Gifts.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

1 dozen at from ..... 90c. to $15 Each

Among these are included—Dagmars, Gloria, Regina, Satin de Chene, Silk Cote, Handles include—Oak and Vulcanite Loops, Agate Tops, Silver and Gold Mounts, Etc. and every one of the above will be sold as they were bought—FORTY PER CENT UNDER REGULAR PRICES, and if possible, we want them cleared off before NEW YEAR.

THE WESTSIDE, J. Hutcheson & Co.

Did You Ever See a Cow

that gave Buttermilk? What could you expect but her milk?

We have a line of
CALIFORNIA ROLL BUTTER AT 40c
Nice and sweet, flavored with Buttercups and Daisies.

ONTARIO CREAMERY AT 30c.

A lot of those 5 lb. pails of Jam,	50c	Prunes, 3 lb.	25c
Blend Tea	30c	Fresh Island Eggs	30c

Don't forget our Port and Sherry at 40c. A Full Line of Wines and Liquors.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Cheapside

THIS YEAR WILL BE AS ATTRACTIVE AS EVER.

SPECIAL LINE:
Tools for Boys.
Dolls for Girls
Fancy China Cups and Saucers and Mugs.
Glass Water Sets in Great Variety.
Hanging and Hall Lamps—Cheap.
Carving Sets, etc., etc.
Prices down to date.

D. POWELL & CO., CHEAPSIDE, 127 GOVERNMENT ST.

A Few Of Them Left.

Those Elegant Cut Glass Bottles of Perfume, so suitable for Holiday Gifts.

John Cochrane, Druggist.

N.-W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAPITALIST wants cannery. State lowest price; cash. Address E., Times office.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—In quantities to suit purchaser; $1.10 per thousand, delivered at Inner harbor. Apply Munn, Holland & Co., 26 1-2 Broad street.

SEE OUR 15c WALL PAPERS. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

ELEPHANT MIXED PAINTS, $1.50 per imperial gallon. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

USE MELLOR'S Bath Enamel, 40 & 65c. J. W. Mellor, Fort Street.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

—ONE NIGHT ONLY—

Saturday Evening, Jan. 4

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

—THE—

DEFAULTER

Lincoln J. Carter's New Play.

Special Scenery. Special Company.

The most thrilling and naturally presented play on the boards, mounted with all the lavishness and regard to detail characteristic of MR. CARTER.

THE GREATEST MECHANICAL - EFFECT OF THE AGE.
THE TERRIFIC
DOUBLE LEAP FOR LIFE
A PERFECT WONDER IN STAGE CRAFT

"To hold, as well as win success
Keep all your play-bill promises."
LINCOLN J. CARTER.

Prices as usual. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Monday, January 6.

ONE NIGHT ONLY

The German Dialect Comedian
JOLLY
JOE CAWTHORN
—AND HIS—
BIG COMEDY COMPANY
—INCLUDING—
Miss Annie Buckley

Presenting the New Farce in 3 acts by John A. Stevens, entitled

"A FOOL FOR LUCK"

—PRODUCED WITH—
NEW SONGS, CATCHY MUSIC, PRETTY GIRLS, NEW DANCES.
—AND—
ORIGINAL SPECIALTIES.

A Jolly Show. It will make you forget your troubles.

Prices as usual. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's.

Preparatory to Taking Stock.

OUR FALL

Clearance Sale

..OF..

CLOTHING

..AND..

Men's + Furnishings

..WILL COMMENCE..

On Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896

WATCH FOR PRICES.

S. REID,

122 Government St.

—Read Gilmore & McCandless' overcoat talk.

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Spanish Commands Cut to Pieces by the Insurgent Army in Cuba.

Decimated by the Enemy's Withering Fire, They Are Routed Wholesale.

Wounded and Dying Spanish Soldiers are Scattered and Dying All Over the Country.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 1.—An account has been received here of the recent fighting around Colon, and the rough manner in which the Spaniards were handled. Some of the Spanish commands were cut nearly to pieces. One brigade, composed of 2000, was partially destroyed. This brigade early in the engagement became detached from Campos' main army and tried to make its way to Cienfuegos. The guides proved treacherous and led the Spaniards through a country swarming with insurgents. From every point of vantage the insurgents poured in a withering fire on the Spaniards and all semblance of discipline was lost. The Spanish retreat became a rout, each man seeking shelter from the bullets of the concealed foe. After four days of incredible suffering the remnants of the brigade reached San Domingo, on the road to Cienfuegos. Of the 2000 soldiers who began the retreat 1100 are missing. More than half the officers of the command were also missing. Many of the soldiers and officers had perished by insurgent bullets, but the larger number had died from exhaustion.

For three days the troops were without food. All the horses belonging to the command were killed and eaten. Those who reached San Domingo were in a pitiable condition. Their guns had been thrown away, their feet were bare and blistered and the clothing of many was in rags.

The account concluded by describing the wounded Spaniards pouring into the hospitals at Matanzas, Cardenas, Havana and other points since the recent fighting.

HE MADE HIMSELF AT HOME

A Remarkably Cool Burglar Makes a New Year's Call Unexpectedly.

San Francisco, Jan. 1.—Henry Garthside, 20 years old, is under arrest in this city, charged with committing several of the boldest burglaries that have recently been called to the attention of the police. A few nights ago the youthful burglar forced an entrance to the residence of J. W. Carmany at 1109 Franklin street by prying open a kitchen door. After visiting several rooms he entered the one occupied by Miss Carmany and proceeded to rifle the bureau. She was awakened, and catching a glimpse of the intruder, asked him what he wanted. Garthside cooly lighted a match, and walking over to her bedside, told her to keep quiet under penalty of death. He then took out a revolver and pointing it at the woman, commanded her to give up her jewels. Miss Carmany informed him that she was without any jewelry, and pleaded with him to leave the room.

Evidently thinking that she had a diamond ring on her finger, Garthside commanded her to hold up her hands. After satisfying himself that she wore no rings, the burglar stepped over to the bureau and pocketed four rings which belonged to Miss Carmany. He then left the room, but as the woman started to make an outcry, re-entered and threatened to kill her. He then cooly closed the door and entered the room occupied by her brother. The latter was asleep and Garthside helped himself to his gold watch and chain and several rings which were lying on the bureau. He then walked downstairs and entering the kitchen drank a bottle of wine. After he had taken his departure Miss Carmany stole to her brother's room and informed him of the visit of the burglar. He informed the police. Garthside was arrested while playing poker in a saloon.

GOING IT BLIND.

Col. Prior at Esquimalt (Colonist report): "Whatever measure the Bowell government think it proper to bring down, I am going to support.

This was in answer to the question: "If you go to Ottawa as Member of Parliament for Victoria, will you support the Bowell Government in enforcing the remedial order, against the wishes of Manitoba?"

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

—Always ask for Okell & Morris' jams and jellies.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

WE SLEEP . . .

But will promptly answer all night calls. Our service available every hour during the year, Sunday's included.

DEAN & HISCOCKS,

Chemists and Druggists, Corner of Yates and Broad streets.

NO COERCION.

Mr. Laurier is as much opposed to the coercion of Manitoba as the Manitobans themselves. He believes coercion would be bad for the whole country, and that it would not help the minority. In a speech made in Montreal Centre during the campaign there he said: "If the government tried to coerce Manitoba the majority would believe they were oppressed and might trouble the minority more, and then there would be another wrong in addition to the present one. The question must be approached in a spirit of Christian conciliation. If he came into power at Ottawa he believed he could settle the question by investigation and conciliation. He knew that if the government went on with coercion the minority would be wronged. Shall we put the minority in difficulties or adopt a policy which shall keep harmony among us?"

It is becoming plainer every day that coercion will do nobody good, while it is certain to do an immense amount of harm. It has no justification, either in law or as a matter of policy. Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, at the same Montreal meeting where Mr. Laurier spoke, dealt with the question as follows:

"Regarding the Manitoba school question, he agreed with Sir William Hingston that it should never have been made a party issue; but who made it a party issue? The Conservatives themselves did so in Antigonish and Vercheres for the purpose of arousing religious passion. Mr. Laurier has labored to prevent it being made a party question. He protested against the action of the Conservatives in going about declaring that they were compelled to impose separate schools on Manitoba. Neither the constitution nor the privy council nor anything else compelled the imposition of separate schools on Manitoba. But the Conservatives go to the Roman Catholics and say, 'Vote for us because we are going to restore separate schools in Manitoba.' Then they go to Protestants and say, 'My dear fellow, we don't like separate schools, but we are bound by the constitution to impose them on Manitoba—stand by the constitution and vote for us.' He protested against such double dealing. No judicial committee can dictate to the parliament of Canada. The members of parliament have a right to exercise their judgment. This was the view taken by Dr. Weldon, a Conservative member, in the house on July 7th last. Then before Mr. Wallace made his wild speech against coercion and against remedial legislation in Ottawa last July he showed his manuscript to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and the premier said it was all right and kept him in the government. Still Sir Wm. Hingston praises Sir Mackenzie Bowell for promising remedial legislation. The Conservatives kept asking Mr. Laurier what his policy was. He thought that Mr. Laurier might have contented himself with remaining quiet, but Mr. Laurier replied that he favored an investigation into the facts because he wanted to be just to Manitoba. To pass remedial legislation as the government proposed was not only dangerous for the peace of the country but it was a bad thing for Roman Catholics. One point gained by negotiation is worth five points gained by coercion. What is the news we heard to-day? The Manitoba legislature has been dissolved, and Mr. Greenway has appealed to the people for concurrence. Mr. Fielding said he had no more information about the situation there than anyone else; he got his news from the papers, but he believed that the people of Manitoba will not submit to coercion. The Ottawa government may pass what laws they like, but cannot enforce them. There should, therefore, be the inquiry that Mr. Laurier is prepared to make. There was great danger in a conflict between Manitoba and the Dominion. The Northwest wanted people and development. Even passive resistance to a remedial order would paralyze the efforts of the government to assist that great country. But some hotheaded individual might go further. If the news of rebellion was flashed across the Atlantic what would the value of C. P. R. stock be? For thirteen years he had administered school law in Nova Scotia in such a way that Roman Catholics were perfectly satisfied. The same policy of consideration and patriotism which had succeeded in Nova Scotia would succeed in Manitoba. The policy of coercion would not succeed.'

There is not a man in Canada worthy of the name of statesman who will be found to say that it is wise for the Dominion government to persist in the course that it has mapped out for itself. The end will surely be disaster. It is Victoria's duty to condemn this course most emphatically.

Catarrh can be successfully treated only by purifying the blood, and the one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

—Men's Mackintosh coats $12. Gilmore & McCandless.

GOLD BONDS ARE BOUGHT

Arrangements Said to Have Been Made With the Big Morgan Syndicate.

The Amount of Issue is Estimated at One Hundred Million Dollars.

Financial Crisis in Boston—Pullman Stock Refused as Collateral.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—A Washington City special to the Post says: Nothing definite has yet been learned about the bond deal, and statements as to the amount and price the bonds will net the government are mere speculation. Government 4 per cent. 30-year bonds, the same as will be sold this time, have sold down during the last ten days from 121 to 116, a break of five points, and it is thought by treasury experts that the syndicate will insist on a margin of not less than 5 per cent. for handling the loan. That would indicate a net price to the government of 109 to 111. At 109 the transaction would be on a basis of 3½ per cent. The last issue of $62,315,000 of 4 per cents, sold at a fraction under 1.05, or on a 3¾ per cent. basis. For many months these same bonds found a market around 121, which realized investors about 2 9-10 per cent. The 3 per cent. line was crossed at 119.

Washington City, Jan. 1.—There is now no reasonable doubt that another bond issue has been fully agreed upon, and that the details of a contract with a syndicate of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the head has been arranged, also that nothing remains to be done to carry it into effect but the secretary of the treasury to sign his name thereto. Thus the President is prepared for any emergency, and there is no doubt that, should heavy withdrawals of gold for export set in again, another issue would be announced. The fact that there have been no withdrawals for export within the last several days, although sterling exchange has ruled at or above the shipping point, give credence to an opinion held in treasury circles that the market has already begun to feel the syndicate influence against exports.

The amount of the next issue, it is almost certain, has been fixed at $1,000,000, and it is believed the terms of the contract are rather more favorable to the government than those under which the last issue was made. In this connection it is recalled that between August 31, 1865, the date upon which the national debt reached its height, and March 1, 1893, the amount of the goverment's outstanding obligations was reduced by $1,881,365,873. To accomplish this reduction bonds were purchased to the amount of $770,809,50. Of this amount $324,350,300 were purchased prior to 1879, and $446,459, 450 since that date.

The treasury lost $714,800 of gold by withdrawals to-day, leaving the true amount of the reserve $63,123,351.

New York, Jan. 1.—The Evening Post's London cablegram says: "As regards the placing of a United Sates loan I understand that one London bank and several small institutions have agreed to participate in an issue that may be made, and that certain firms on the continent have expressed their willingness to join in. But those who are naturally looked to for support still decline to step forward, and so the negotiations are not likely to make much headway at present."

Boston, Jan. 1.—It is impossible to borrow money here to-day. The banks would not accept Pullman stock as collateral at 8 per cent. Several banks have applied to the clearing houses for certificates. There is a suspicion that money is being hoarded to buy the expected new government bonds.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL.

Beginning at 2:30 this afternoon a game of association football was played between the Cowichan team and the Victoria Wanderers. The Wanderers have been practising hard for the match. The following played in the Wanderers' team: Goal, W. Donaldson; backs, G. Stewart and A. Goward; half-backs, C. Glenn, J. Daken, P. Falconer; forwards, W. Peden, A. T. Goward, L. Campbell, A. Johnston, R. McCann. Mr. J. G. Brown acted as referee.

A game of Rugby was played at Beacon Hill to-day between the Battalion football team and the second fifteen of the Victoria Rugby club. The following played in the Battalion team: Full back, E. Brown; three-quarters, J. F. Foulkes, T. E. Pooley, H. A. Holmes, B. Goward; half-backs, R. C. Trimen, T. P. Pattow; forwards, R. Johnston, L. B. Trimen, W. C. Duck, W. T. Williams, A. McLean, D. B. McConnon, R. Wilson, P. Hibben; reserves, Cartmel, C. Mallandaine, F. Patton, D. Kurts.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

VICTORIA WEST'S WARM WELCOME

This Thriving Suburb Turned Out Solid Last Night for the Liberal Candidate.

The Audience Cheers the Speakers as One Man—A Rousing Reception.

Mr. Templeman Makes Some Brilliant Hits Against Local Protectionists.

Mr. Bodwell Gives Some of the Leading Lawyers a Lesson in Legal Lore.

The Guillotine Colored Pamphlet Made to Look Very Ridiculous Already.

Hon. Joseph Martin given a Princely Reception, and Makes a Grand Speech.

The "Back Stairs Cabinet Minister" Who Was Smuggled Into the Government.

Victoria West, the home of the artizan and workingman of this section, turned out en masse last evening in the snow and bad weather to hear Mr. Templeman, the Liberal candidate, Hon. Mr. Martin, Mr. Bodwell and others on the issues of the contest now proceeding. The comfortable Semple's hall was packed to the doors, and the galleries were also crowded, by a gathering of voters who took the keenest interest in the speeches made.

There was not a dissenting voice; indeed the meeting was unanimously favorable to the speakers, whose points were all greeted by the most enthusiastic applause. Dr. Lewis Hall was voted to the chair, and there were on the platform Mr. Templeman, the candidate, Hon. Joseph Martin, M.P., Mr. Ernest Bodwell, Mr. Hewitt Bostock and Dr. Douglas, the last named being the Patron candidate for Assiniboia. Mr. Templeman gave many hard blows to the general policy of the government, and the treatment of the workingman by some of his professed champions. Mr. Bodwell handled without gloves those who made such a flimsy attempt at answering his statements upon the Manitoba School question by insinuating that he had given but one side of the question.

Dr. Hall in opening the meeting paid a tribute to Mr. Templeman and said if the ladies were only on an equal footing with the men there would be no need of the Liberals fighting the election on the school question, as it would be a walkover for them. He had just been speaking to a staunch Conservative who had at first said that the government did not intend to coerce Manitoba, but finally had to admit that the session had been called for that purpose alone.

INCONSISTENT PROTECTIONISTS

Mr. Templeman's Speech at Semple's Hall, Victoria West.

Mr. William Templeman, the Opposition candidate received a rousing reception, dispelling any doubts as to the way the people of Victoria West are going to vote on Monday next. He had much pleasure, he said, in appearing before a Victoria West audience to explain his views on the issues of the campaign. The bye-election had been made necessary by the acceptance by Col. Prior of the position vacated on account of the resignation of Clarke Wallace, Col. Prior was appointed Controller of Inland Revenue, not a cabinet minister. (Applause.) We have the Hon. Mr. Martin (applause), and Mr. Bodwell (applause), who so satisfactorily explained the school question at the theatre, present this evening. It would therefore be presumptuous on his part to discuss the question at length when they were to follow. He would, say, however, that he was irreconcilably opposed to any coercive measures and believed that provincial rights should be respected. (Applause.) If elected (applause) he would oppose any measure which it was proposed to force on Manitoba against the wishes of the people of that province. There were a great many other questions that should be considered. He was opposed to the corrupt administration of the present government (applause), and he was opposed to their tariff and financial policies. Their tariff policy he did not believe was in the interests of Canada, and the gross corruption in the different departments of the public service should alone be sufficient to defeat Col. Prior. (Applause.) Another question was the franchise law. Owing to the difficulty of registering there were many in Victoria, entitled to vote, whose names were not on the list. There were a few local questions which he would like to discuss. Very little had been said during the campaign about Col. Prior's action as a member of the house, and what he had succeeded in doing for the province. He had taken the trouble to go over the figures contrasting the amounts British Columbia contributed to the Dominion exchequer with the amounts the province receives in return. In 1893, including all subsidies, the payment of judges, administration of justice, cost of maintaining the dry dock, the maintenance of the fisheries, the cost of the Quadra and everything else, the province of British Columbia received $750,000 less than we paid to the Dominion government. This has been the case for many years and if it continues it means that the pockets of the people will be depleted. This should not be allowed to continue. (Applause). Without demanding every dollar back, he considered that the province could at least demand fair treatment from the Dominion government. He had heard Mr. William Wilson, a man considered an authority on matters financial, remark a few days ago, that if the Dominion government stopped draining the province of its wealth, that we would be able to build the British Pacific railway, which is desired by every person in Victoria, without a great deal of aid from the Dominion government. This question of the large excess of payments to the Dominion treasury over receipts therefrom should be seriously considered. As to the fisheries question there was one point which was agitating the canners of the city. The Dominion government's regulations are strict while those of the United States are lax. On this side we are not allowed to use traps, while they are used at Point Roberts and among the islands of the gulf on the American side. He was told that the salmon which run up the straits are caught in thousands in these traps by canners at Point Roberts and elsewhere. The Canadian canners are prohibited from using these traps. The fish cost the American canners an average of 10 cents each while the Fraser canners have to pay 25 cents each for the fish. It is impossible under these conditons for the Canadian canners to compete with the American. He considered it the essence of stupidity to prohibit Canadian citizens from catching fish which go up the straits to be caught by Americans. A number of Victorians are going to establish fishing stations on the American side and endeavor to bring the salmon to the Canadian side to be canned. Some have already established fishing stations near Whatcom. This should be redressed. He could not understand why Canadians should establish hatcheries on the Fraser river and breed fish which are to be caught by the Americans upon the return of the fish. (Applause.)

We have in Victoria, said Mr. Templeman, a prominent and respectable Conservative gentleman. He wanted it understood that in dealing with that gentleman he was just dealing with his preaching and his actions. Mr. T. B. Hall, is the proprietor, or resident proprietor of the Mount Royal Milling Co., of Montreal, a company that grinds flour and cleans rice. Rice cleaning is a monopoly in Canada, there being just two mills, one in Victoria and one in Montreal. Mr. Hall is a strong National Policy man and he has good reasons for being one. His protection is purely selfish. No doubt anyone, who was the proprietor of a rice mill or a shoe factory, employing Chinamen, would be a protectionist. He had said that Mr. Hall had good reasons for being a protectionist. Here are the reasons why. Mr. Templeman read the following extract respecting the rice monopoly:

"For the benefit of the owners of one single mill engaged in cleaning or hulling rice in Canada, the duty upon hulled rice was fixed at 1 1-4 cents per pound, equal to fifty-five per cent., while the uncleaned rice was admitted at 17 1-2 per cent. This duty of 55 per cent. upon cleaned rice was not imposed for the purpose of revenue, but to enable the owner of the rice-cleaning mill to compel the people to purchase the product of his factory at a price fixed by himself.

"There are now two rice-cleaning factories, one in Victoria, B. C., and the other in Montreal. According to a statement by the finance minister in the house of commons these mills employ a total of 75 men. (A voice:—Chinamen.)

"According to the facts and figures contained in the house of commons Hansard April 20th, 1894, these two mills employing 75 hands (Chinamen), cost the people of Canada under the new tariff, $200,000 at least, a year, on the basis of an importation of 25,000,000 pounds as in 1893. The very lowest figure of what this tax lays upon the people is $150,000 a year. The duty on cleaned rice in the new tariff is the same as in the old, 1 1-4 cents a pound.

Every man having employment in rice-cleaning mills could be pensioned off at $2,000 a year, paid out of the public exchequer, and the people would not be a penny worse off." (Applause.)

Mr. Templeman continuing said perhaps there were one, two or three Chinamen employed in the rice factories. It just occurred to him that the people of Victoria voted a bonus of $10,000 for the flour mill, which is conducted in connection with the rice mill. (A voice:—Yes, and free water.") This shows why Mr. Hall, an estimable and respected citizen, is a protectionist. He likes protection for himself, but is not willing to give it to others. As all know Mr. Hall owns, or did own, the ship Thermopylae, which sails across the Pacific with paddy for the rice mills. One would think that Mr. Hall, being a good protectionist, would if he had any work to do on the Thermopylae, have it done in Victoria. A few years ago it was found necessary to have new decks placed on the Thermopylae. We have the finest ship-building lumber in the world, and any number of good artizans, among whom are many shipbuilders. These shipbuilders think they know something about ship-building. Mr. Hall does not. He, however, thinks the lumber is good. When it was decided to redeck the Thermopylae, Mr. Hall placed a lot of lumber on board that ship and sent her to Hong Kong, where there is lots of cheap labor. He had the ship redecked there and brought back to Victoria. He had been informed that this work had cost Mr. Hall $3,500—a good deal more than he had expected. He had not figured on the many dues that he would have to pay in addition to the 25 cents a day which he paid the Chinamen. He had been informed that the work could have been done here for $1800, and at the same time have allowed the ship carpenters $5 a day. He had been further informed that the ship-carpenters of Victoria, who like bricklayers, cannot work regularly, have earned during 1895 on an average $1.50 a day. But this was not all. The Thermopylae was taken to Hongkong to be re-caulked. It cost $8000 to do this in Hongkong, and it could have been done for $5000 in Victoria. It seemed to him that the protectionists should be consistent. If protection is good for them they should try to make it good for the working men. (Loud applause.) He could not see how men claiming to be loyal and honest in their views respecting protection to native industries could do this. He was not saying this because it was Mr. Hall, but because it was a fair sample of the protectionist. (Applause.) But that was not all. The same Mr. Hall bought a lot of cheap boots, made by coolie labor in Hongkong, placed them on the same ship Thermopylae, brought them to Victoria and sold them in competition with the Victoria shipbuilders.

A Voice.—That's what he did.

Mr. Templeman.—This does a great deal to discredit protection. Later on in his speech Mr. Templeman produced more proof to show the inconsistency of Mr. Hall. He said: A few months ago, the Colonist, that veracious (laughter) chronicler of passing events, sent a reporter to see the business men of the city. Among those who were interviewed was the same Mr. Hall. Here is how Mr. Hall is reported in the Colonist: "Mr. T. B. Hall, of Hall, Ross & Co., notes a decided improvement in trade. He pointed out that the people of Victoria can do a great deal towards building up the town by patronizing local manufactures instead of sending outside for what can be cheaper purchased at home and of just as good quality. One trouble in the past has been that the hard times on the other side and consequent want of money have induced large shipments to be sent here of flour and farm produce at slaughter rates, to the detriment of home industry. He would like to see something done here as in Seattle on the principle of a householders' association, with the object of training the members to prefer the products of local industries to those of outside places. 'One man at work in Victoria is worth ten over on the Sound,' said Mr. Hall, 'and Canadian products should be preferred to foreign.'" (Laughter.)

That is the gentleman, said Mr. Templeman, who twice sent his ship to Hongkong, to have the work done by Chinese labor. (Applause.)

But Mr. Hall is not the only inconsistent protectionist in Victoria. There is Mr. Thos. Earle, a member of parliament, who owns a number of sealing vessels. He had the schooner Fawn built in Chemainus, because he could get cheaper labor there than he could in Victoria, where the men belong to the union. Oh! but these union men are awful people. (Laughter.) He had had something to do with them. In fact he had been a union printer when he was a journeyman, and since he had been in business for himself had never employed any but union men. (Cheers.)

A Voice.—We'll remember that on Monday.

Mr. Templeman, continuing, said the wages paid the men who built the Fawn amounted to $2 or $2 50 a day. The union wages in Victoria are now $4 a day. Then it was found necessary to re-caulk the Fawn. Mr. Earle refused to employ union men at the regular wages, but succeeded in getting men for $3 a day. One of the union men complained to Mr. Earle, and he was told emphatically that if he could not make a living here he could get out.

A Voice.—That's what he did.

Mr. Templeman.—It appears that I am touching on some facts. (Applause.) Now there is a man of very different stamp. The last time he and Mr. W. F. Bullen met something occurred that made the event memorable. Mr. Bullen owns a ship railway at Esquimalt. He has his way of getting his "rake off" from the workingmen's wages. He is trying to cinch the workingmen by making them pay him 30 cents a day out of their wages before they can go to work on a vessel that is on his ways.

A Voice.—That's what he does.

This same Mr. Bullen, said Mr. Templeman, is an ardent protectionist. He (Mr. Templeman) had always been opposed to men of that stamp. (Applause.)

Col. Prior had said at Esquimalt that free trade was a good thing for men in stated positions with fixed salaries, but what about the foundries and boiler makers. Mr. Templeman had a faint recollection that the Dominion government, whom Col. Prior will blindly support, if elected, had the steamer Quadra built in Great Britain. Just imagine a steamer being built in a free trade country to the order of a protective government. He thought it could be built just as well in Victoria.

A Voice.—And just as cheaply.

Mr. Templeman.—I believe I have the confidence and good will of the laboring people. (Applause.) If they stand by me until four o'clock on Monday, I have no doubt of the result. (Applause.) He thanked the people of Victoria West for the encouragement they had given him. He know that he would have a large majority of the votes in Victoria West. (Applause.) He asked all to continue their efforts until Monday afternoon, and victory would certainly rest on the opposition. (Continued applause.)

MR. BODWELL'S REJOINDER.

Anticipation of Mr. McPhillips' "Exposure" of Mr. Bodwell's "Fallacies."

Mr. Bodwell was given a magnificent reception, the audience cheering as one man when he rose to speak. He said the earnest attention which is being given in this contest to the discussion of public affairs, and the large attendance of undoubtedly intelligent and thinking people at these discussions were hopeful signs. They showed that the people are interested in this contest, that they have the welfare of the country at heart, and that they are anxious to learn the true condition of the affairs of the country in order to be able to act with intelligence when the time comes to cast their ballot. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bodwell agreed with the chairman that the Manitoba school question is a very important issue in this contest. All the circumstances around this election accentuate this fact. The very fact of the election being on is by reason of the Manitoba school question, for if it had not been for the resignation of Clarke Wallace, who refused to follow the policy of the government in this matter, there would have been no contest against Col. Prior in the city of Victoria.

During the progress of this contest, so far, one of the chief complaints of the other side was that this question had been brought into the fight, but strange to say, the first gun to be fired on the subject was from the Conservative camp, when his friend, Mr. Helmcken, with a boldness that did him justice, threw down the gauntlet on opening the campaign in Victoria. The Liberals had nothing to do with the resignation of Clarke Wallace, nor yet with Col. Prior's acceptance of the position thus vacated; nor were they responsible for the declaration that he was ready and willing to follow wherever the Bowell government might lead. (Laughter and applause.) We are only responsible for the fact that we have taken up the gauntlet that has been thrown down and have entered into the discussion. (Applause.) So that if it happens now, as it seems, that we are convincing the people that the position of the other side is a wrong one, it is a very bad argument to deprecate now the introduction of the question into the contest. (Cheers). The question is one of absorbing interest and its full importance must be directed to the attention of the electorate in this contest. (Applause.) The question is before us, and it is time, Mr. Bodwell would submit, that the people spoke with no uncertain sound upon a matter which does not relate alone to Manitoba, but is of vital interest to every one of the other provinces of the Dominion as well. (Applause.) Therefore, he would make no apology when he said he was going to direct his attention this evening entirely to this subject, having no doubt that his remarks would be received with the attention which the people of Victoria have always been ready to bestow upon any one dealing with public affairs. (Hear, hear.)

It is constantly asserted by the opposition—he said opposition because they will be so after the general election—(great cheering)—that the government in the action which they are taking are only carrying out the judgment of the privy council of England. They tell us that that judgment in terms directed the government to pass the remedial order which they have passed. Although the statement is not made in plain words, we are asked to infer that the privy council judgment in terms directed the Dominion government to call upon Manitoba to repeal the legislation of 1890, and re-enact the laws of 1870 as to separate schools. We are also asked to infer that this was not a pleasant task for the Dominion government to undertake. That if the matter would have come before them squarely on its merits, perhaps they would not have come to any such conclusion that any such course was either necessary or expedient in the interests of the province. They held themselves up as objects of commiseration on the part of the public, as a set of disinterested and much abused persons, who are compelled, against their will, by the order of the court of last resort, to execute a judgment of that court. This position involves the affirmation of two propositions:

1. That the privy council had considered the facts surrounding the act of 1890, and had decided that as a matter of general polity, it was unwise and against natural justice, and that therefore the old system should be re-enacted, and that the minority had a grievance which should be redressed.

2. In the form of judgment which they pronounced they, in terms, directed the privy council to put into force the remedial order, and that they call upon Manitoba to obey.

Each of these positions is untenable, and contrary to the fact, as he would presently show, but before doing so he wished to point out the significance of the plea that the government are only carrying out the order of the privy council. It admits that their action is indefensible on any other ground. If it could be established on its merits, would its supporters resort to any such technical explanation? They would meet us on the facts. They would say this legislation was not just in itself, it was not statesmanlike, it did not regard the best interests of the people of Manitoba; there was no reason for its introduction. It was contrary to the dictates of reason and good sense, and we will insist upon its being repealed on that ground alone. But we hear no such argument. From no platform in this contest does any man argue in favor of the old system. Why, even the Colonist reporter won't say it is good. (Laughter.) When reporting that part of Mr. Bodwell's speech the other evening, referring to the anti-British tendency of its schools, he said:

"This argument he based on his recital of the state of affairs under the old system (which, however, the Dominion government does not ask to be restored, as might be inferred from such arguments.). He contended that the minority in Manitoba have made out no case, but that they simply establish their right to appeal to the Dominion."

He was not complaining of the report, which was fair enough under the circumstances. (Laughter.)

Now we contend that if we can establish the fact that the Dominion government has ordered the Manitoba government to re-introduce the old system of schools in Manitoba; if we can prove the further fact that they did this as free agents, without even the advice, much less the direction of the privy council, then we shall have proved by their own admissions, made at their own meetings in this contest, that their action is indefensible from beginning to end, that it has not one sound argument to rest upon, that there cannot be found in this constituency one man so wedded to the Conservative party, one advocate so blind and partizan in his zeal, as to attempt an argument in favor of a contention in itself so contrary to reason, and based upon allegations so completely disproved by every fact in evidence. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bodwell proceeded to show that the privy council made no pronouncement upon this subject at all except to tell the government that, as a matter of law, they had power, if they chose, to hear the petition of the complainants against the legislation, and that if, upon the facts proved, a case for interference was made out, they could give a certain relief in the manner pointed out by the Manitoba act. In order to make this perfectly clear, Mr. Bodwell called attention to certain facts which have been referred to very frequently in this contest. The whole of this question turns upon the construction of the Manitoba act.

It will be observed that the subject is divided into two parts by the act: "(1) If any right or privilege existed by law or practice at the union, then the legislature were absolutely prohibited from passing any law prejudicially affecting such right or privilege. (2) If any right or privilege was affected by any act or decision of the legislature, then an appeal from that act could be taken to the government at Ottawa. If, upon the hearing of such appeal, any provincial law seemed necessary, they would so decide; and in case the legislature of the province did not enact it, then, in every such case, and so far only as the circumstances of each case may require, the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of the section."

Dealing with the facts it is uncontested that at the union there were no denominational schools in Manitoba that received state aid. There were denominational schools, it is true, but they were supported by voluntary contributions entirely. After the union, in the year 1871, a system of separate schools was established by an act of the provincial legislature. That system remained in force until the year 1890, when it was superseded and a system of non-sectarian schools was established in its stead. It was at first contended that the legislation was ultra vires, that it came within the words of the first sub-section. But that contention has been entirely set at rest by the decision of the privy council in the Barrett case. Then an appeal was taken to the government; it is important to mark the order of procedure. It was not a case launched in the court at all. Insofar as the actual appeal is concerned it has never been in the court to this day. In August, 1890, a petition was presented to His Excellency the Governor-General by the Archbishop of St. Boniface and certain other of the Catholic residents of Manitoba, which prayed as follows: (1) That Your Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council may entertain the said appeal, and may consider the same, and may make such provisions and give such directions for the hearing and consideration of the said appeal as may be thought proper.

(2) That it may be declared that such provincial law does prejudicially affect the rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools which Roman Catholics had by law or practice in the province at the union.

(3) That such directions may be given and provisions made for the relief of the Roman Catholics of the province of Manitoba as to Your Excellency in council may seem fit.

On the 21st March, 1891, Sir John Thompson, then minister of justice, reported on this petition recommending that no action should be taken until after the decision in the Barrett case. After the Barrett case was decided the petition of the Archbishop of St. Boniface was followed by certain other petitions by the executive committee of the national congress, the archbishop of St Boniface, and other Catholics. These petitions were considered by the government, and it was decided by them that, inasmuch as there was considerable doubt as to the right of the Governor-General to even hear the appeal, that the advice of the supreme court of Canada should be taken on that point before the case was discussed at all on its merits.

A case was accordingly stated to the supreme court of Canada, asking for an opinion. Just as a business man would go to a lawyer's office for advice on some question, and the following questions were formulated:—

1. Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions, and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is admissable by sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867 or by sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 33 Victoria, (1870), chapter 3, Canada?

2. Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be subject of appeal under the authority of the sub-sections above referred to, or either of them?

3. Does the decision of the Judicial committee of the privy council in the cases of Barret v. the City of Winnipeg, and Logan v. the City of Winnipeg, dispose of, or conclude, the application for redress based on the contention of the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them, after the union, under the statutes of the province, have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petitions and memorials?

4. Does sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba?

5. Has His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council any other jurisdiction in the premises?

6. Did the acts of Manitoba relating to education, passed prior to the session of 1890, confer on or continue to the minority a "right or privilege in relation to education," within the meaning of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish a system of "separate or dissentient schools within the meaning of sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act 1867, if said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba; and, if so, did the two acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them affect any right or privi-

Continued on page 7.

In the LEAD Since 1851.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

LEADERSHIP Means Superiority.

That Tired Feeling

Means danger. It is a serious condition and will lead to disastrous results if it is not overcome at once. It is a sure sign that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best remedy is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, red blood, and thus gives strength and elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health and vitality to every part of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla positively

Makes the Weak Strong

"I have used six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general tonic and have enjoyed the best of health. Although I had a strain of work I have had no sick spells for many months and no lost time, so I am doubly repaid." THOMAS S. HILL, 261 Brussels St., St. John, New Brunswick.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Office, corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SOCIETIES.

B.C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Gray's Livery, Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Fort street, grocers, Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 190.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Xmas Eve a pair of lady's fancy gaiters. Finder please return this office. dec26

TO LET.

WANTS.

WANTED—Twenty-five men at Beaver Lake. Wages 25 cents an hour. Board, $5 a week. Walkely, King & Casey.

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. de20-1

WANTED—A second hand sewing machine. Must be in good order. Address, stating lowest price and make. D. G., Times office. de

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. S. GOING, Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E.; A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.; Civil Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor. Railroads, Mines, Drainage, Plans, Estimates, Surveys, Construction superintended. Room 23, Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B.C. dec26-1m

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE,
Financial Agent.
Rooms 38 and 39,
Board of Trade Building.

PROSPECTS . . are . . BRIGHTER for 1896!

Trade is improving all through the eastern provinces and better times are sure to be experienced here during the year 1896.

WEILER BROS. have always kept up with the times, and have plunged ahead even during the last few years of depression.

Their store contains the largest, best assorted, and the most modern lines in Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

WEILER BROS
51 to 58 Fort Street.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Sun Life Assurance Co.,
OF CANADA.
Policies non-forfeitable and incontestable. Largest profits to policy holders. Money to loan on business blocks, Improved farms and high class residential property.
A. H. HARMAN & CO.
Agents for Victoria and district,
30 Broad street, Victoria.

FOR THE NORTH.
The Steamer
BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
Carrying Her Majesty's mails for Port Simpson and Way Ports, via Vancouver, leaves
THRSDAY, JAN. 2nd.
At 7 o'clock p.m., from Porter's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN, Manager,
de30 6 Trounce Avenue.

TENDERS

Tenders Wanted.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, registered in the Land Registry office at Victoria, B. C., as No. 14753B. in Charge Book Vol. 12, Fol. 26. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 6th day of January, 1896, for the purchase of the 100 acre farm described in the mortgage referred to.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

DALBY & CLAXTON,
64 Yates street, Victoria, agents for the Mortgagees. de28-1w

AUCTION SALES.

W. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER.

Auction Sale
OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY.
FURNITURE
I am instructed by Mrs. Ritter to sell at her residence,
52 FREDERICK STREET,
Between Cook and Quadra Streets,
On Friday, Jan. 3rd, at 1:30 p.m.
DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM & KITCHEN FURNITURE.
Included in the above goods are some of the best ever offered by auction in this city. Goods on view from 3 to 5 p.m. on day prior to sale.
W. T. HARDAKER,
de28-td Auctioneer.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Call at the London bar for Al Tom and Jerry.

—Okell & Morris' jams and jellies are absolutely pure.

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

—A court of revision was held by Mr. S. Perry Mills at Royal Oak yesterday.

—Remember that the "Headquarters" is situated next to Fell's on Fort street; the sign is Weiler Bros.

—A New Year's reception was held at Government House to-day by Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney.

—A very enjoyable time was spent by the members of the Valhalla and their friends at the social dance held last evening.

—During the past year the receipts for rental of the public market were $1,079.50. The fees collected from hawkers and peddlars totalled $1,484.40.

—A first class minstrel show is being arranged by the members of the B. C. B. G. A. The proceeds will be devoted to purchasing new instruments for the band.

—A social and dance will be held this evening by the Sons of England in the Daughters of England hall, view street. Games will be provided for those not wishing to dance.

—Mrs. J. R. Anderson has generously supplied the James Bay conductors and motormeers with hot refreshments during the cold snap. They feel gratified for her kindness and extend their thanks and the compliments of the season.

—A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a January freeze. Then is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and proves so efficacious. Ask your druggist for it and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

—A large number were present at the "National" dance given by the Companions of the Forest in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening. The fancy dresses worn by the dancers represented many nationalities. Prizes were presented to the four best national costumes. Richardson's orchestra furnished the music.

—The following won the prizes given by R. Jamieson, stationer, for guessing the number of pins in a glass jar: Miss Josie Spencer, 12 Belleville street, and F. J. Harding, 73 Richardson street, guessed the exact number, 1240, winning first and second prizes. C. F. Gardiner, 9 Labouchere street, and J. St. Clair Blackett guessed 1239 and captured third and fourth prizes, while G. H. Davey, of the telegraph office, wins the fifth prize with 1242.

—Midnight services were held in a number of the churches last night. The children's entertainment was held in the Metropolitan Methodist church in the early part of the evening. Supper was given the little ones at six o'clock. A concert followed at eight o'clock, and the midnight services began at eleven and continued until the bells rang out the old year and rang in the new. A musical service, "The Child Jesus," was given at the Victoria West Methodist church. Services were also held at the Centennial, St. Saviour's, Calvary and Emmanuel churches and at the Salvation Army barracks. New Year services were conducted in most of the city churches to-day.

For pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

—Weiler Bros. wish all their patrons and friends a very happy and prosperous New Year.

"Matrimony," said the Cumminsville sage, "is merely a matter of one letter. Before he gets her he yearns for her, and after he gets her he earns for her. That is all. The class may go home and split wood for its suppers."

—Coal hods at Cheapside.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

6c. THE TWIN BAR
GREAT VALUE
ALL GROCERS

For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrappers sent to the Canadian Head Office, 23 Scott street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send postpaid a useful paper-bound book, 100 pages.
C. B. KING, Victoria, agent for B. C.

Tailor Gowns. Riding Habits
THE PARIS HOUSE,
Balmoral Building, 55 Douglas Street

Haybl Bros., Ladies Tailors
Ladies can furnish their own materials.
Price of making gowns from $10 up.

RICH IN THE LIFE PRINCIPLE OF PRIME BEEF
This is the distinguishing trait of
Johnston's **Fluid Beef.**

All seeking to secure the benefits that the essential qualities of Prime Beef can impart should make sure they use a preparation that contains these qualities.
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF DOES.

INVOLVING WATER RIGHTS.

Judgment in the Case of Clark v. Eholt and Carson.

Clark et ur v. Eholt & Carson.—This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiffs for judgment against the both defendants, and also a summons to stay on behalf of defendant Carson.

Crease, J.:—I have gone through all the history of the case commonly known as Carson v. Martley Case, out of which this application arose and the various proceedings therein and all the arguments and cases cited, and have read the affidavits filed herein, and after due consideration I have come to the following conclusions:

The question of the water right between the various parties has already been fully fought out and decided by the Court and the limit of Carson's right to 200 inches of the water in question is clearly defined. That limit has been greatly exceeded by the defendants.

The damage caused to plaintiffs by this excess forms the subject of the present action.

A summons by the defendants to stay before Mr. Justice Drake was dismissed, and I see no reason why a further stay should be allowed now.

There is no defence to the action.

For this and other reasons I consider judgment must go for the plaintiffs.

And I fix the damages to be paid to them by the defendants at $250.00.

Declare plaintiffs are entitled to the full flow of the water in question except the 200 inches of the said water belonging to Carson.

Issue a perpetual injunction against any interference by the defendants or any of them with the flow of the water except as to Carson's 200 inches of water.

Order that defendant Carson do reduce the size of the ditch he has constructed whence the damage arose, so as to allow the passage of only 200 inches of water to which he is entitled.

And that the costs be taxed including the the costs of this application and the amount paid by the defendants to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Gordon Hunter for the plaintiffs; Mr. Helmcken, Q. C., for the defendant Carson, and the Attorney-General for the defendants, the Eholts.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—Insist upon your grocer giving you Okell & Morris' Jams.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

Pursuant to the by-laws of the said company, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, No. 74 Yates street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before said meeting. Immediately after their election, the board of directors will meet to elect officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

WM. H. PHIPPS,
December 23rd, 1895. Secretary.

Begin '96 Well

by remembering that the Best line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago is "The North-Western Line." Three first class trains leave Minneapolis and St. Paul daily, as follows:

Leave Minneapolis	7.30 am.	5.45 pm.	7.30 pm.
" St. Paul	8.10 am.	6.25 pm.	8.10 pm.
Arrive Milwaukee	8.00 pm.	- - -	7.50 am.
" Chicago	9.45 pm.	8.00 am.	9.30 am.

Your Home agent will sell you tickets by this first class line. For further information and Illustrated Folder, Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

F. W. PARKER,
Puget Sound Agent,
SEATTLE

FUEL.

TO THE PUBLIC

Our Best
DOUBLE SCREENED New Wellington Coal
Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of
per ton **$5.00** per ton
at SPRATT'S WHARF,
Delivery Extra.
SPRATT & MACAUALY, Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the Victoria Jockey Club, Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the above company by the Supreme Court of British Columbia was on the 23rd. day of December, A. D., 1895, presented to the Honorable the Supreme Court of British Columbia by Robert Beaven and James Stuart Yates as trustees of the estate of Green, Worlock & Company, who are creditors of the said company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake on the 7th day of January, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that in the event of an order being made for the winding up of the said company, that application will be made for the appointment of George Shedden, of the city of Victoria, accountant, as liquidator, and any creditor or contributor desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said company under this act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributor of the said company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for same.

Dated this 23rd. day of December, A. D., 1895.

BODWELL & IRVING,
No. 2 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitors for Petitioners.

Land Registry Act.

Part (30 acres) of Section 14, Range VI., East, and of Section 14, Range 5, East, South Saanich District.

Whereas the Certificate of Title of Richard James Smith to the above hereditaments, bearing date the 26th June, 1891, has been lost and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate.

Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing within one month from the date hereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office,
Victoria, November 27th, 1895.

MUNICIPAL

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Small advertisements, set like this paragraph, received up to 4 p.m. each day. Larger ads. must be sent in earlier. "Changes" for standing ads. received up to 11 a.m.

PUBLIC MEETING!

William Templeman

E. V. Bodwell

Hon. Joseph Martin, M.P.

(Of Winnipeg.)

Alderman McMillan

—and others—

Will Address the Electors

—AT—

SPRING - RIDGE

ODDFELLOWS' HALL

THIS EVENING

CHAIR TAKEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.

If Sick

After that Christmas "Blow-Out," see that your Prescription is sent to

JONES,

P. P. P. P., Government St.

DECEMBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER,

Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

VICTORIA WEST.

Any person who attended the meeting in Victoria West last evening must have left fully convinced that the vote of that section will go almost solidly for the opposition candidate. The speeches were most effective, and they were listened to with earnestness and attention such as to show beyond the possibility of a doubt how the large number of electors who were present will cast their votes. The reporter who does the Colonist's dirty work was evidently impressed with the indications shown, because his report is even more distorted than his usual efforts.

THE BALLOT IS SECRET.

Some of those working for Col. Prior are striving to create the impression that the ballot system to be used next Monday is not absolutely secret. Of course the idea is to intimidate some of the voters who want to vote for Mr. Templeman but would be in danger of Tory vengeance if their votes became known. For the benefit of all concerned we would say that the Dominion ballot is absolutely secret. There is positively no means of identifying any man's vote, even in case of a scrutiny. Those who assert the contrary are guilty of uttering a falsehood for a most unworthy purpose.

A DEGRADED ORGAN.

The Colonist has no excuse or explanation to offer for its suppression of the names of Captain Irving and Mr. Paterson from the list on Mr. Templeman's nomination paper. It is willing, therefore, to have the public believe that the suppression was intentional, that it deliberately garbled an official document for partizan purposes. Some days ago the Colonist was proved guilty of garbling newspaper extracts, but no person would have supposed it was prepared to take a similar liberty with a nomination paper. There is no piece of dirty work the Colonist will not do in the service of the Ottawa pap distributors. The public, in self-protection, must needs receive with caution every statement on political matters that appears in its columns.

AN EXPRESSION OF DOUBT.

The Colonist ventures the assertion that no eastern paper has "any expression of doubt as to the genuineness and the constitutionality of Col. Prior's appointment to a seat in the cabinet." In a recent number of the Ottawa Free Press appears the following with reference to the controllers:—"The spirit of the law is contrary to the presence of these subordinate ministers in the cabinet. It is also clear that if they were in the cabinet they would be helpless, and could exercise no freedom of action. They would be in the position of the retainers formerly taken into battle by the Lord or Knight, and they would sit in the cabinet merely as the "retainers" of the minister of trade and commerce. It is the function of a cabinet minister to advise as an executive councillor. But they could give no independent advice. They could initiate nothing, and in a division they could only vote as their statutory master instructed them. Their presence at the cabinet board would place them in a false and ridiculous position. The Act can be changed, it is true, but the only desirable change is to repeal it and abolish two costly offices which experience and practice has proved to be useless."

MANITOBA'S REPLY.

Victorians would do well to look carefully into the reply which the Manitoba government has returned to the Dominion authorities. It is couched in a firm and dignified tone, and places the case of the province in a clear light before the public. In the last clauses there is a sufficient answer given to those who talk about the rights of the minority being violated, and very good reasons are advanced why in the interest of the minority themselves the Dominion government should not interfere:

"The desire of the legislature and the government of the province throughout the whole course of the proceedings, beginning with the enactment of the statutes of 1890, has been to provide the best possible means of education for the children of our citizens. To that end every possible effort has been put forth, and every possible pecuniary sacrifice made, in order that there might be established a school system based upon sound principles and equipped and administered in accordance with approved modern educational methods. Though very much remains to be accomplished, it may be fairly asserted that a reasonable measure of success has attended the efforts which have thus been put forth.

"In amending the law from time to time, and in administering the system, it is the earnest desire to remedy every well founded grievance and to remove every appearance of inequality or injustice that may be brought to notice. With a view to so doing the government and the legislature will always be ready to consider any complaint that may be made in a spirit of fairness and conciliation.

"It seems, therefore, most reasonable to conclude that by leaving the question to be so dealt with the truest interests of the minority will be better served than by an attempt to establish a system of separate schools by coercive legislation.

"Such a system, discredited as it is, will be from the outset crippled by reason of insufficient educational equipment, and will be an injury rather than a benefit to those whom it is intended to serve."

The reference to the request for a commission to investigate the matter is also worthy of notice. If the Manitobans desire that such an inquiry should be made, why should their request be arbitrarily refused and the insulting answer returned that the Dominion government knows as much about the matter as it wants to know?

AT SPRING RIDGE TO-NIGHT.

Hon. Joseph Martin to Address the Electors at Oddfellows' Hall.

William Templeman, the Liberal candidate, will this evening address the electors of Spring Ridge at a public meeting called at Odd Fellows' hall at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Joseph Martin, M. P. for Winnipeg, E. V. Bodwell, Ald. Macmillan and others will also speak, and there will no doubt be a very large attendance.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

An Excellent Concert Will be Held in the Rooms This Evening.

General Secretary Carter of the Y. M. C. A. and a number of ladies and gentlemen were busy this afternoon receiving the large number who visited the Y. M. C. A. rooms. An excellent luncheon was prepared for those who wished to partake of the same, and an impromtu programme was rendered. At three o'clock the Rev. Ralph W. Trotter delivered an address. This evening a concert will be given in the rooms, for which the following excellent programme has been arranged:—Piano solo, Mr. G. J. Burnett; vocal solo, Mr. Gordon; piano duett, the Misses Lovell; vocal solo, Miss Duffie; reading, Miss Scowcroft; violin solo, Miss Eva Ashworth; vocal solo, Miss Stoddart; piano duett, Miss and Mr. Burnett; vocal solo, Miss Jamesson; piano solo, Miss R. Stoddart; vocal solo, Mr. Wheeler.

—The pay for Seattle seal hunters and boat pullers will probably run below the average this year. Some of the hunters who have so far signed are to get $3 per skin, while others go out on the quarter lay. The hunters on the Morrill went on the quarter lay—that is, each one gets one quarter of the net proceeds of the fur seal skins taken by him during the voyage. The seamen get 75 cents each and every skin taken by the boat he helps steer while out hunting. The second mate gets 90 cents for each fur seal skin taken by the boat he hunts in. On the Ainsworth the hunters get the quarter lay, and the seamen get 75 cents per skin for each skin taken by their several boats. The hunters on the St. Lawrence are mostly Indians, and get $3 per skin.

—There is more convincing evidence than ever that the steamship Miowera of the Canadian Pacific-Australia line was not lost while towing the Strathnevis into port. Captain Pillsbury, of the steamship Mineola, the last steamer to take the Strathnevis in tow, has secured from the captain of the schooner Watson data bearing on the case which leaves no doubt of the Miowera's safety. The captain of the Mineola has a chart showing the relative positions of the vessels when the Watson sighted the Miowera. Notice of the libels by the Miowera and Mineola on the Strathnevis has been published by the United States marshal, and the hearing has been set for January 16.

—Another shipment of Rattan Furniture received since Christmas; this kind of furniture is very popular and makes useful wedding and New Year's gifts. Weiler Bros.

—A good gift, shaving sets (our own fitting), guaranteed satisfactory, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

PERSONAL.

Capt. John Irving, M. P. P., returned Mainland yesterday.

Clive Phillips-Woolley came over from the Mainland last evening.

G. Jorgenson was a passenger on the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

A telephone message from the Jubilee Hospital received late this afternoon stated that Mrs. Prior, who was dangerously ill, is progressing very favorably.

GOING IT BLIND.

Col. Prior at Esquimalt (Colonist report): "Whatever measure the Bowell government think it proper to bring down, I am going to support."

This was in answer to the question: "If you go to Ottawa as Member of Parliament for Victoria, will you support the Bowell government in enforcing the remedial order against the wishes of Manitoba?"

—Christy bread knives at Fox's

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

Fine Rattan Goods

B. C. Furniture Company.

A Large Line of these Goods just arrived---A little late for Christmas, but in time for New Years---Comprising CHAIRS, SETTEES, &C.

ORNAMENTAL! ARTISTIC! DURABLE!

Don't fail to inspect these goods. A further cut in prices in order to clear out holiday lines.

JACOB SEHL, Manager.

Be Sensible

This Christmas and buy Sensible Christmas Presents.

A Gentleman appreciates nothing more than that which while it expresses kind remembrance, at the same gives comfort and a sense of luxury.

WE HAVE at considerable expense laid in a Stock of Fine.....

Suspenders, Neckwear,
Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Umbrellas, Etc.

Especially for the Christmas trade.
Before purchasing presents it would, at least, be prudent for you to see these goods. No trouble to show them, and no hard-feelings should you not buy at

Geo. R. Jackson's

75 Government Street.

CANDLE BURNING CONTEST now on. No purchase necessary to take a chance. Open to everybody—FREE.

A FEW OF THE

Desirable Articles for Christmas Presents

....TO BE HAD AT....

PERRY & TURNER'S

Gold Aluminum Ware

Knives, Forks, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, and Berry Spoons, Etc.

Silver Plated Ware

Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Jugs, Tea Pots, Cake Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Nut Dishes, Etc.
Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Syrup

Hand Decorated Steel China Ware

Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Syrup Jugs, Toilet Sets, Etc.

This is a beautiful ware and can never break.

One Of The Finest

Things to keep your feet dry while out in the slush and wet is a pair of City Gum Boots. We have them in Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's sizes and styles. If Gum Boots don't suit you, look over our other wet-weather footwear.
Rubbers,
Leggings,
Overshoes, Etc.

A. B. Erskine,

Corner Government & Johnson Sts.

Expected the Crowd

And got them—made up a nice lot of Clothes from our stock and have another consignment of Fine Serges just in.

You Can Get : : : :

Your Suit before Christmas if you order now. Wouldn't shave profits so close, but we must have money. No one can touch our prices.

J. W. CREIGHTON, Merchant Tailor,
86 Government Street.

HALF PRICE

—XMAS SALE OF CURIOS.—

JAPANESE STORE!

150 Government St., near Victoria Hotel.

GENUINE SALE-

Curios, China and Lacquer Ware.

ENTIRE STOCK

—At—

HALF PRICE.

Whisky and Wine.

WATSON'S THREE STAR GLENLEVIT.

Is the Favorite Scotch Whisky, to be had at all First Class Refreshment Places.

PRELLER (Bordeaux), CLARETS and SAUTERNES.

A large shipment just received. The duty is less. The price is lower.

PITHER & LEISER, VICTORIA, B. C.

R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor,

101 DOUGLAS STREET,

is making a First-Class Suit to Order for $15; Good Pants to order, $3.50. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Call and inspect my goods before buying elsewhere.

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, $7.

In solid silver cases, guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,

68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

FINANCIAL.

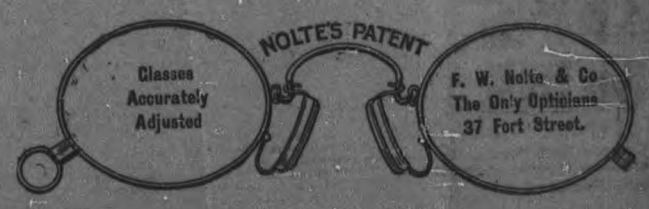
The British Columbia Corporation,

LIMITED,

TEMPLE BUILDING, FORT ST., VICTORIA.

Immediate advances on all kinds of security at low rates of interest. Rents Collected, Estates Managed.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd., Agents.



Open All Night.

BOWES, THE DRUGGIST,

1100 Government Street. Tel. 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Special agents for papers, magazines and periodicals. J. Johnston, Douglas street.

—The jailer at the city lockup has a guest in the person of a man who caused a disturbance by fighting on the street last evening.

—The Alaskan steamer Topeka arrived at the Outer wharf last evening, and after discharging passengers and freight for Victoria, left for the Sound.

—A unique entrance fee will be charged by the Salvation Army, for admission to the barracks this evening. Those who wish to attend are required to bring a pound of groceries or other useful things. The proceeds will go towards helping the officers. During the self-denial week the collections totalled $415.

—At a meeting of the various Puget Sound steamship companies held at Portland yesterday it was decided to discontinue the rate war, and the agents of the companies were therefore instructed to re-establish the old rates. The Kingston will continue to leave here every morning at 9 o'clock except on Monday, and the Rosalie will leave in the evening.

—Mr. James Allison, of the Paisley Dye Works and Miss Elmherst were married at 116 Yates street last night by Rev. Solomon Cleaver. Miss Henry acted as bridesmaid and Mr. McIntosh supported the groom. After the marriage services a pleasant evening was spent by a number of intimate friends who were present. Mr. and Mrs. Allison will begin housekeeping at 116 Yates street.

—Dr. Garrow and Henry Creech were yesterday afternoon committed for trial for the murder of Mary Ellen Janes, and were last evening removed to the provincial jail. Quite a little sensation was caused in the court as the doctor was being removed to the lockup. The doctor hung back some time longer than the police thought advisable and Detective Perdue took hold of him to take him out. As he did so Mrs. Garrow rushed up and struck the detective a stinging blow in the face. The excitement was over in a minute, the doctor being removed immediately.

Templeman's Central Committee Rooms, 42 Broad Street.

—There was a lage attendance at the Hogmanay social and concert given last evening by the Sir William Wallace Society. Chief Russell presided and a a good concert programme was provided by: J. R. Mackie, chief-elect; Andrew Brownlie, Mr. McLachlan, C. M. Douglas, Mr. Barron, Mrs. Hall, Miss Greenlee, Wm. Anderson, Mr. Bell, Mr. Sweet, Mr. Myham and Mr. Fraser. There was an address by Rev. Mr. Winchester. During the evening refreshments were served. Chief-elect J. R. Mackie, and Chief Wm. Anderson were formally introduced by retiring Chief Russell. After the concert several hours passed pleasantly away in dancing.

—A large number attended the reception given this afternoon by the temperance lodges of the city at the Temperance hall, Pandora street. Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Hall and other leading members of the order met the visitors at the door and gave them a hearty welcome. A tempting luncheon was served during the afternoon. To-night a free concert will be given. The programme is an excellent one, and includes solos, duets and quartettes by Mrs. Gregson, Misses Milne and Baker, Miss Amy McKenzie Mrs. Watson and Messrs. J. G. Brown, Firth, Watson, R. W. Muir and R. Wilson. Stirring addresses will be given by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Rev. Ralph Trotter and Rev. Mr. Hicks. Everybody will be made welcome and no admission fee will be charged.

—A Chicago dispatch says: "The death of Mrs. Minnie Hasbrooke, whose burial took place at Oakwood on Sunday, recalls the romantic story of the Mandeville sisters, popular actresses before the war, and a remarkable will made by one of them, which is probated in San Francisco. This document, it is claimed, was written as a farewell letter on the steamer Pacific, which foundered in November, 1875, when 185 lives were lost. The document was cast overboard in a bottle, picked up and delivered to the deceased anonymously, and after sixteen years was discovered accidentally to have the force of a holographic will. Depositions are now being taken to enter final proofs of the documents. The estate is valued at $20,000. Minnie was the daughter of Jennie Mandeville Parsons, eldest of the Mandeville sisters."

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MANITOBA'S ANSWER.

The Dominion Government Told That Its Foolish Order Cannot be Obeyed.

No Justification for It Found in the Judgment of the Privy Council.

The Ottawa Men Have Chosen to Misread and Misrepresent the Judgment.

Provincial Rights and Powers Must Not be Interfered With Arbitrarily.

The Manitoba government has sent a reply to the second message from the Dominion authorities in re the school question. After reciting certain clauses of the Ottawa document the Manitoba reply proceeds:—

The above extracts taken in connection with the history of the question at issue and the expressed views of those who claim to represent the minority leave no room for doubt that the remedy or relief sought for is the re-establishment in some form of state-aided separate schools. Whether the proposal is to place such separate schools in effect under clerical control, as were the Catholic schools prior to 1890, does not appear. It is, however, reasonably certain that no concession which does not admit the principle of such separate schools and embody the same in Educational Statutes of the province will be regarded as an adequate measure of relief or accepted as a solution of the difficulty. If this conclusion is correct, and it is submitted that no other conclusion can be deduced, any present consideration of suggested concessions other than the restoration of separate schools may be dismissed as being irrelevant to the issue. The order-in-council in question may in effect be stated to be a declaration that the advisers of His Excellency the Governor-General have as a matter of educational policy decided upon the re-establishment of state-aided separate schools for the Roman Catholic minority; that it is desired by His Excellency's advisers that such policy shall be adopted and carried into effect by the government and legislature of Manitoba, and that should such policy not be so adopted and carried into effect, the parliament of Canada will be forthwith asked to over-ride the wishes of the people of the province, its legislature and government, and re-establish of such separate schools by Dominion legislation.

The issue is therefore very clearly defined.

Upon the above declaration of the policy and intention of His Excellency's advisers certain observations may not improperly be made.

It has been held by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the present educational statutes of Manitoba are constitutionally valid. The more recent decision of the same court in no way weakens or impairs the force of the former decision, which stands as an authoritative declaration that the said statutes which abolished separate schools are constitutional, and therefore that such separate schools are not guaranteed to the minority by the constitution.

The legislative assembly of the province has repeatedly declared itself to be resolute in its determination to maintain the principle of the present educational law.

The people of the province in the general election held during the year 1892 were expressly asked to pronouce upon the same principle, with the result that all parties joined in declarations of their determination to uphold it.

The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case which was referred to the Supreme court of Canada by the government of the Dominion has in many quarters been misapprehended. Its entire scope and effect, as far as the parliament or government of Canada or the legislature or government of Manitoba are concerned, is to declare and define the powers of the Governor-General-in-Council and the parliament of Canada in the exercise of appellate functions.

It is respectfully affirmed that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council did not declare how the powers of the government or of parliament ought to be exercised, or did the said court possess any authority to make such a declaration. The function of the court was to declare the constitutional powers of the government and parliament, and not their policy. The action to be taken in the exercise of such powers is purely a matter of statesmanship to be decided in the last resort by the people of Canada and not by a court of law.

The question of relief to the minority, therefore, came before the Governor-General-in-Council and will now come before parliament as a question of policy to be decided upon its educational merits subject always to the well recognized principle that the central authority ought not to interfere with a province except in a case of the most urgent necessity.

The Governor-General-in-Council was in no way bound by the constitution to make a remedial order granting the prayer of the appellants in the whole or in part, nor is parliament now bound by the constitution, expressly or implied, to give effect to the remedial order in whole or in part.

This fact being clear it is submitted with confidence that no sufficient ground has been established for interference in our educational affairs by the government or parliament of the Dominion.

The remedy sought to be applied is fraught with great danger to the principle of provincial autonomy. An independent consideration of the subject, as well as the recognized constitutional practice in analogous cases clearly indicate that it should only be made use of as a last resort, and after the clearest possible case has been made out. It is obvious that so drastic a proceeding as the coercion of a province in order to impose upon it a policy repugnant to the declared wishes of its people can only be justified by clear and unmistakable proof of flagrant wrong-doing on the part of the provincial authority.

In the present case there has been no wrong committed by the provincial authorities. It is justly maintained by the legislature that the law complained of is founded upon the law of equal justice to every section of the community, and so confident was that body of the fairness and justice of its position that in its reply to the remedial order it challenged an impartial inquiry into the facts of the case. The judgment of the court, holding that the minority had a grievance does not in any way indicate that a moral or political wrong has been done. The legal grievance referred to in the judgment consists in the abolition of a privilege theretofore enjoyed irrespective of whether the privilege was founded on reason and justice.

There is no inference to be derived therefrom that the privilege ought to be restored. Whether such privilege shall be restored or not is a question of public policy.

The reasons which have impelled the advisers of His Excellency to decide without investigation upon the re-establishment of separate schools for the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba have not been known to the government or legislature of the province, and it respectfully affirmed that a full and careful consideration of the whole subject fails to disclose any sufficient reasons for the adoption of such policy.

It is therefore recommended that so far as the government of Manitoba is concerned, the proposal to establish a system of separate schools in any form be positively and definitely rejected, and that the principle of a uniform, non-sectarian public school system be adhered to.

It is further recommended that the order-in-council of July 27, 1895, with the reply of Your Honor's government thereto be laid before the legislative assembly of the province, with all convenient dispatch at the next ensuing session thereof.

It may be pointed out that the legal position in regard to the proposed remedial legislation is far from clear. It has repeatedly been declared according to reported utterances that remedial legislation does not necessarily mean that the remedial order will be literally followed, or that the system of separate schools which existed prior to 1890 will be restored. It would appear reasonable to conclude that no one would seriously contemplate the restoration of that system. Yet, if the remedial legislation in any other form than literal confirmation of the remedial order be introduced, a grave doubt arises as to the competency of parliament to pass such legislation without the same being first submitted to the legislature of the province.

On the other hand, any proposed measure would require to be in accord with the order of the Governor-General-in-Council, so that the first step required might be to amend the remedial order. Whether any power exists to amend or rescind the remedial order is also a subject of some doubt.

It is a matter of regret that the invitation extended by the legislative assembly to make a proper investigation into the facts of the case has not been accepted, but that, as above stated, the advisers of His Excellency have declared their policy without investigation. It is equally a matter of regret that parliament is apparently about to be asked to legislate without investigation. It is with all deference submitted that such a course seems to be quite incapable of reasonable justification, and must create the conviction that the educational interests of the people of the province of Manitoba are being dealt with in a hostile and peremptory way by a tribunal whose members have not approached the subject in a judicial spirit, or taken the proceedings necessary to enable them to form a proper opinion upon the merits of the question.

The inquiry asked for by the reply of the legislature to the remedial order should, in the opinion of the undersigned, be again ernestly invited, and in the event of the invitation being accepted, the scope of the inquiry should be sufficiently wide to embrace all available facts relating to the past or present school systems.

The desire of the legislature and government of the province throughout the whole course of the proceedings, beginning with the enactment of the statutes of 1890, has been to provide the best possible means of education for the children of our citizens. To that end every possible effort has been put forth, and every possible pecuniary sacrifice made, in order that there might be established a school system based upon sound principles and equipped and administered in accord with approved modern educational methods. Though very much remains to be accomplished, it may be fairly asserted that a reasonable measure of success has atended the efforts which have been put forth. In amending the law from time to time, and in administering the system, it is the earnest desire to remedy every well-founded grievance and to remove every appearance of inequality of injustice that may be brought to notice. With a view to so doing the government and the legislature will always be ready to consider any complaint that may be made in a spirit of fairness and conciliation.

It seems, therefore, most reasonable to conclude that by leaving the question to be so dealt with, the truest interests of the minority will be beter served than by an attempt to establish a system of separate schools by coercive legislation.

Such a system, discredited as it is, will be from the outset crippled by reason of insufficient pecuniary support and ineffectual educational equipment, and will be an injury rather than a benefit to those whom it is intended to serve.

THE CRAIGFLOWER ROAD.

To the Editor: Will you kindly allow me a hearing in your columns, as the Colonist newspaper has refused to allow me to answer the many mis-statements and calumnies they have brought against me. To be brief, some three years back a law was passed through the legislature empowering the municipality of Victoria to pass by-laws closing old roads on new additions and such other improvements as occasion might require. Thereupon a by-law was passed by the municipal authorities (see A By-law, 184, January 23, 1893 of the Craigflower Road) enabling this work to be done. Subsequently well graded streets and electric lights were introduced. But whenever an effort is made by owners of property to fence in and realize the land for which they have title deeds and have paid taxes, their fences are immediately pulled down by a set of rowdies who work by night, and no effort is made to get law and order carried out. The result is that Victoria West is disfigured by an inconvenient narrow by-road called a trail, which runs transversely across several blocks, making it impossible either to build or make any use of the property lying along this road. The municipal authorities are either too weak to act in the matter or prefer to let things slide and so disorder reigns supreme in Victoria West. With a desire to see this question settled, I should like to stand as a candidate for the position of alderman for North ward, and with that object have sent in my name for election.

W. A. H. ELLISON.

December 27th, 1895.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Thin or grey hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by

The Nordheimer Piano

For Tone, Durability, and Thoroughness of Workmanship is Justly Entitled to the Reputation as

The Standard Piano of the Dominion

M. W. WAITT & CO., Agents.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

A Detective Story

No doubt they are clever fellows, these detectives, but WE DEFY the best of them to find a PIECE OF SHODDY in any of the OLD COUNTRY BOOTS we sell. SOLID LEATHER THROUGHOUT.

The Old Country Boot Store,

91 Johnson st, between Broad and Douglas streets.

Campbell & Co.

The Only First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment In Victoria

We carry nothing but Imported Goods and keep the Largest and Best Stock in British Columbia.

Corner of Broad and Trounce Ave. Opposite The Driard.

Dominion Election!

MR. WM. TEMPLEMAN

WILL ADDRESS

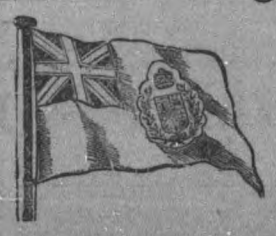
Public Meetings

Of the Electors of this constituency as follows:

Spring Ridge, Wednesday, January 1.

Other engagements will be announced.

Public Meetings



Mr. W. Templeman
Hon. Joseph Martin, M.P.
(Of Winnipeg.)
Hon. A. N. Richards
Dr. G. L. Milne
Mr. E. V. Bodwell
Mr. Hewitt Bostock

and others, will address meetings of the electors of Victoria as follows:—

Spring Ridge, Oddfellows' Hall, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
Colquitz Hall, Wednesday, Jan 1.
Esquimalt, Masonic Hall, Thursday, Jan. 2.
Mount Tolmie Ave. Schoolhouse, Thursday, Jan 2.
Institute Hall, View St., Friday, Jan. 3.
A O U. W. Hall, Yates St., Saturday afternoon, Jan. 4.
Lyceum, corner Pandora and Broad Sts. Saturday evening. Jan. 4.

BLIZZARDS AND ICICLES

Will soon be here. Don't let pneumonia and doctors bills be the first to arrive. Fortify yourself with one of our

$10 - MELTON OVERCOATS - $10

They smooth over the rough edges of these cold, frosty mornings. Made of Fine Blue Melton, extra long, strong, and well made. Other dealers have the same kind; but the price—"There's the rub!"

Cameron, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

If You Want a TURKEY OR GOOSE

Don't forget to see our stock before purchasing.

SPEED BROS., Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

If you have not made Mincemeat, try the

Queen's Mincemeat,

Made by OKELL & MORRIS,

From the Queen's Receipt.

The Finest Mincemeat in the World.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!

Xmas 1895 — New Year 1896

Watches, Gold, Silver and Nickel.
Fine Diamond Jewellery.
Sterling Silver Tea Services and Christmas Novelties.
Gold and Silver Headed Canes and a general assortment of the latest styles of gold and silver jewellery.
The Largest Stock, the Best Quality and the Lowest Prices.

C. E. REDFERN, 43 Government Street.

ARGYLE HOUSE!

XMAS. XMAS. XMAS.

Ladies' Motto Handkerchiefs, 5c. each.
Ladies' Colored Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 5c. each.
Ladies' Lace Handkerchiefs from 15c.
Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes, from 10c. to $1.25 per box.
Ladies' Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs from 10c. each.
Ladies' Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs from 10c. each.
Ladies' and Gents' Inital Handkerchiefs

Gentlemen's	Colored	Brocaded	Silk	Handkerchiefs,	reduced	from	$1.75	to $1.25
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	$1.50	to $1.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	$1.25	to $1.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	$1.00	to 75c.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	75c.	to 60c.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	60c.	to 50c.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40c.	to 30c.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25c.	to 20c.

Gents' Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs, White and Colored.
Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, deep fur top, $1.00 a pair.
White Table Linens from 35c a yard.
A good assortment of Plain and Fringed Napkins.
Children's White Fur Boas, 35c each.
A well assorted stock of Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas from 50c. each.
A varied assortment of Ladies' Silk Ties.
Crochet Silk, The Peerless, 25c. a spool
Crochet Silk, The Daisy, 10c. a spool.

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VERY CHOICE POTATOES, 75c. PER SACK

10c. A CAKE for IVORY SOAP

And a great variety of other Laundry and Toilet Soaps reduced, preparing for stock-taking.

Hardress Clarke, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

COMMUNICATIONS

A DISCREDITED POLICY.

To the Editor.—The editorials in the Colonist and recent dispatches from the East begin to throw more light upon the trick that was attempted to be played on the electors of Victoria. Col. Prior is after all only controller and a member of the Privey Council, but his seat in the cabinet is a myth conjured up by Sir McKenzie Bowell for the occasion. A cabinet minister, according to the general acceptation of the word, is one who takes part and has a vote in the councils of the government. When a cabinet minister is called he is expected to be there. The position of Privy Councillor is quite a different affair because he is not expected to attend cabinet meetings unless specially invited to do so. I believe Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the opposition, is a Privy Councillor, but fancy Sir Mackenzie Bowell expecting the "orator with the silver tongue" to attend one of his cabinet meetings. If any great national crisis should arise, such as war, it is quite possible that Mr. Laurier might be invited to attend a meeting of the council, but hardly otherwise. Col. Prior as a Privy Councillor will be entitled to take part in the deliberations of the cabinet when invited, but not otherwise. And as I asked in a previous letter, is this the cabinet position British Columbia has been seeking for her representation.

When the last creation of office of controller was being passed Sir John A. Macdonald stated distinctly that it was not intended that the party holding a the office should hold a seat in the cabinet. Indead it was very clearly shown then that the spirit and meaning of the act was to keep tthe controllership separate, distinct and subordinate to the cabinet. When Sir Mckenzie Bowell promised Col. Prior cabinet position he must either have intended to deceive him and British Columbians generally, or else he proposed to wilfully violate the principles of the act which created the controllership. It is no wonder therefore that some of his colleagues shrink from the responsibility of being a party to such a violation of the law.

As I said before, Col. Prior, should he return to Ottawa, will be told that insuperable obstacles prevent his obtaining the promised cabinet seat, and that he must be content to remain merely a privy councillor and controller.

I see that the views I hold in regard to the school question are shared by the Catholics in Quebec, judging from the defeat which the government received in Jacques Cartier. The soundness of Hon. Mr. Laurier's views that conciliation will do more for the Catholic minority than coercion, are beginning to prevail. They will grow stronger in the minds of all classes of people day by day as time wears on, and I would not even be surprised if the government were defeated on their coercion policy at the approaching session of parliament. Members on both sides of the house from Quebec will not be as solid for coercion as the government expected, and as for the Ontario members, only those seeking political death will support it.

Is British Columbia then going to stand almost alone in aiding to coerce a province now struggling for its rights? Moderate men, Catholics as well as Protestants—and happily they are greatly in the majority in this Dominion—see now that the policy of the present government is pernicious, and the effect of this change of public opinion is becoming more and more disastrous to the Bowell ministry.

As for the trade policy, the verdict of Montreal Centre is sufficient to show that the people are becoming tired of supporting a set of men whose only object in carrying on the fiscal affairs of the Dominion is to fill the pockets of monopolists at the expense of the community generally. The policy of the Dominion government is not to protect honest manufacturers, but to assist unholy trade combinations formed to rob the workingman as well as the consumer. I will have more to say on the trade policy.

ALEXANDER BEGG.

—Dr. Shields, an eminent physician of Tennessee, says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and I know of many wonderful cures effected by its use." Physicians all over the land have made similar statements.

TABLE ✠ DELICACIES

Chelsea Table Jelly,
Christie's Short Bread,
'Frisco Saloon Pilot Bread.

If you want something nice for breakfast try

Quaker Oats.

For Sale by

R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort Street.

Appropriate Xmas Gifts

JUST ARRIVED:

Kid Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Furs, Capes Feather Ruffs, and Waterproofs.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE,

John Partridge, Prop.

JEALOUS OF PRUSSIA.

From time to time discussions take place in the Berlin Reichstag which serve to recall the oft-forgotten fact that the title of Emperor borne by William of Hohenzolern is more honorary than real, and that his actual rule does not extend beyond the frontiers of the kingdom of Prussia. The other states of the confederation, known as the German Empire, are jealous of their sovereign rights, and display extreme watchfulness in resisting an encroachment upon their independence by the Berlin government. It is to sentiments such as these that must be attributed the strong opposition which has been offered during the last week in the federal legislature of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden to the Emperor's project for the supercession of their existing codes of military law by that of Prussia, which is all the more drastic and severe. The plea upon which he bases his demand is the necessity of unanimity in such matters. But the South Germans are shrewd enough to realize that inasmuch as every able-bodied citizen between the ages of 20 and 50 belongs either to the active, the reserve or the "landsturm" branches of the army, and it is as such considered amenable to military justice, their abandonment of the administration of the latter to the war department at Berlin would mean nothing less than surrender of their national independence, and a submission to that very Prussian yoke which is their principal bugbear.—New York Tribune.

Catarrh in the Had

Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh because it purifies the blood and in this way removes the cause of the disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneumonia, and typhoid fever. 25c.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them.

unfortunate

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate.

Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw cod-liver oil would be a burden.

A substitute only imitates the original.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and $1.00

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$1.50 to Pt. Townsend.
$2.50 to - - Seattle.
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"City of Kingston"

Leaving here daily, except Monday, at 8:30 A. M.

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Daily Except Sunday At 9 a.m.

To Seattle $1.00
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For tickets and information call on

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General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
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Dominion Line, Labrador .. ..Jan. 18
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FROM NEW YORK.

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White Star Line, Majestic .. ..Jan. 15
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Anchor Line, Ethiopia .. ..Jan. 11
Anchor Line, Furnessia .. ..Jan. 25
Nor. German Lloyd, Ems .. ..Jan. 14
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Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second Cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage $24.50 to $27.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here.

For sailing list, steamer accommodation, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria
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RHEUMATISM.

Discovered at Last ....

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism

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S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

Jewelry and Watches.

25% Off During the Holidays!

Children's Solid Gold Engraved rings from $1.00. Solid Silver Waltham Watch Co.'s Watches, compensated balances, full jewelled lever escapement $7.00; cheaper grades $3.00. American Watches in screw bizel cases, dust and watertight $5.00; cheaper grades $2.50.

Nickle Alarm Clocks 70c, 8 Day Striking clocks $4, Cathedral gong in fine cabinet cases $5.00.

Thirty Hour 6 inch dial clocks $2.50, Long Alarm Nickle clock with large bell underneath, so that no dust can get in, $1.75; two years' guarantee. The above is a $2.50 clock, sold only during the holidays at this reduced price.

Genuine Diamond Rings in 14 Karat Gold from $4.00.

A splendid assortment of First Class watches and Jewelry on hand. Prices will be found a long way below any former quotations; our expenses are low, and we have no elaborate fittings. The goods speak for themselves, and consequently cannot be beaten by competition. Every article marked in plain figures.

This Clearing Sale will continue during the Christmas Holidays.

Goods sent on approval free of expense to any part of British Columbia.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweler,

68 1-2 YATES STREET.

What to Send

As a Christmas present to the loved ones far away is a momentous question with many just now.

The selection of a suitable present is a matter upon which one is always willing to accept some advice.

Here is ours:

Endeavor to choose something that will bring the greatest amount of pleasure for the greatest length of time for the least expenditure.

Now that's advice.

Here's an undeniable, absolute and positive fact: Nothing will bring a greater amount of real enjoyment to distant friends for a greater length of time at such a small expenditure as

A Paid Up Subscription
To the Twice-a-Week TIMES
For One Year.

This will cost but $1.50 and twice each week for 52 weeks will be, to the recipient, a welcome visitor anda constant reminder of friendly solicitude on the part of the donor.

Think of it! Only $1.50 will buy the best of all Christmas presents—will bring pleasure and happiness into the home for one entire year if expended in the purchase of A PAID UP SUBSCRIPTION to the TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES.

Send your friend this best of all Christmas presents.

SEND IT NOW!

Sample copies free of charge at the TIMES OFFICE, BROAD STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

When you go East take the

Popular and Scenic Route

Across the Continent.

RATES CHEAPER THAN VIA ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Sleeper and Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters running through without change to

To... TORONTO, : : MONTREAL. : : BOSTON, : : MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL : :

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

For rates and all information apply to—

GEO. McL. BROWN, D. P. A., Vancouver.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Gen'l. Agent, Victoria.

Notice.

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

O. R. & N. Steamship Line

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SS. "MOUNT LEBANON," capacity about 4,000 tons, due about 5th Dec., will proceed to Honolulu.

S.S. "RHOSINA," 3800 tons dead weight, due at Victoria about 23rd December, for Honolulu via Portland.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA SS. CO'Y.

The S.S. TRANSIT, Capt. Berg, will leave Seattle on 12th December, for Central American ports.

For particulars apply to F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Importers of Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise, Board of Trade Building.

JUST ISSUED.

BROWNLEE & BRADY'S HANDBOOK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING LAWS FOR MINERS, PROSPECTORS AND INVESTORS.

GIVES FULL INFORMATION ABOUT ACQUIRING MINERAL CLAIMS (OTHER THAN COAL) IN B. C. PRICE 25 Cts., FROM J. H. BROWNLEE, BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,
Taking effect June 21st, 18??.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.
To Take Effect at 8:00 a. m. on Monday, October 28th, 1895.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington..	8.00	3 20
Ar. Nanaimo..	11.40	6.38
Ar. Wellington..	12.00	6.55

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria...	8.20	3 30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria.....	8 40	3 45
Ar. Victoria....	12.20	7 00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria ....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

BELLINGHAM BAY S. & T. CO'Y., Victoria-Whatcom Route.

Str. ISLAND BELLE

Leaves Whatcom on Wednesdays, calling at Roche Harbor, Friday Harbor, West Sound and East Sound, connecting at Sidney with the V. & S. R. R. afternoon train for Victoria.

Returning leaves Sidney on Thursdays, calling at way ports and making close connections with the Great Northern and C. P. R trains, north and south, and with steamboats for up-sound.

For freight and passenger rates apply to

JOS. KILDALL, General Manager, Whatcom.
or to T. W. PATERSON, General Manager V. & S. R. R., Victoria.

nov23-tf

The Oceanic Steamship Company

HONOLULU, BY O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom St., San Francisco,

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Alameda, Thursday, Jan. 9th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, Jany. 21st, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

STEAMER MARY HARE.

Running in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering, as follows:

MONDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Cowichan, Maple Bay, Vesuvius Bay and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

TUESDAYS—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

WEDNESDAYS—Same as Monday.

THURSDAYS.—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Nanaimo via Ganges Harbor and way ports.

FRIDAYS.—Leaves Nanaimo at 7.00 a.m. for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to Victoria and Sidney Railway agents.

T. W. PATERSON, Manager.

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GOING TO CHICAGO OR ANYWHERE EAST?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via

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Three (3) First Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.: St Paul 8:10 a.m.

Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8 p.m.; Chicago, 9:45 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6:00 p.m.: St. Paul 7:35 a.m.

Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8:00 a.m.

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Daily. Famous North-Western Limited. Has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

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NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5,30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5.40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all-lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9.00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5.30 p.m. same days.

GREAT NORTHERN

Shortest and Quickest Line

—TO—

KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

St. Paul, Duluth, New York, Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, And all U. S. Points,

Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Quebec, And All Eastern Canadian Points.

Daylight run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains—the Grandest Scenery in America. Superb Buffet and Elegant Dining, Palace Sleeping and Cosy Tourist Cars. A delightful ride, free from heat and dust in seasons.

For tickets, etc., see

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—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 15 knots			Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."	TONNAGE 1314		
9 00 am	Lv	M 1	...*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 15 am
11 45 am	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	12 30 am
3 00 pm	Lv	82	....Seattle....	28	Lv	9 45 pm
4 45 pm	Ar	110	. *Tacoma..	M 1	Lv	7 30 pm

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.
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Dispatch a steamer

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FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

WALLA WALLA - - JAN. 3

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A Change Of Government!

As with an old Piano when it becomes tin-potic and jars on your ears, and the expense of keeping it in tune become unbearable, make a change and it must be an improvement. We have the finest line of PIANOS and ORGANS in B. C. At....

T. W. FLETCHER'S,

88 Government Street, Victoria.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

WHEN IN NEED OF

Job Printing,
Paper Ruling,
Edition and Blank
Book Work,

DROP ME A CARD.

My estimates will convince you that in these lines my prices are the lowest in the city.

PHIL. R. SMITH,

Printer, Bookbinder and Manufacturing Stationer. 32 Langley Street.

ELECTION CARDS.

The Mayoralty.

To the Electors of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Having been called on by a delegation of business men, together with the solicitation of a large number of ratepayers asking me to become a candidate for mayor at the forthcoming election, I willingly comply with their wishes, and, if elected to that honorable position, will to the best of my ability pay strict attention to the duties of the office.

Trusting to you, ladies and gentlemen, for your vote and influence,

I am, yours most respectfully.

A. J. McLELLAN.

To the Electors of Victoria:

The Mayoralty.

To the Electors of Victoria:

As many friends have been kind enough to express a wish that I become a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city, I have decided to place myself in your hands, respectfully asking your influence and support.

I shall take an opportunity to express my views upon civic affairs at public meetings.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

December 26, 1895. 4t

The Mayoralty

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Having been solicited by many Ratepayers to again offer myself for re-election at the next annual election for Mayor, I have much pleasure in acceding to their request, and beg to announce myself as a candidate for the ensuing year.

I am, Your Obedient Servant,

de21-td JOHN TEAGUE.

The Mayoralty.

Having been requested by a large number of Electors of the City of Victoria to offer myself as a candidate for the Mayoralty, I beg to submit myself to your suffrages.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Victoria, B.C., December, 1895. d30

WHOLE MEAL BREAD

LIGHT AND NUTRITIOUS—EASILY DIGESTED—PURE AND WHOLESOME. 5 cents a loaf. On sale at

M. R. SMITH & CO.,

BAKER, FORT STREET.

Try it once and you will want it again.

VICTORIA WEST'S WARM WELCOME.

Continued from page 2.

lege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor-General-in-Council?

The supreme court of Canada answered these questions in the negative. The case was then submitted to the privy council and they decided that the right of appeal existed.

Now, as stated before, that decision was confined to the simple proposition as to the jurisdiction to hear. It did not decide anything as to the policy of the act. It did not say that the Manitoba act of 1890 should be repealed, and the act of 1871 be again brought into operation. On the proceedings before the judicial committee the debate took place which is to be found at page 96 of Mr. Wade's book, which passage Mr. Bodwell read in his previous speech and repeated it now. Mr. McPhillips took Mr. Bodwell to task for quoting from this debate, saying it was not part of the judgment, and therefore not binding. But nothing could be stronger in support of Mr. Bodwell's assertion. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McPhillips is good enough lawyer to agree that a counsel's statements in court are binding on his clients. It is also a universal rule that courts of justice only pronounce on any matter that is before them. If, therefore, it is established that the counsel for the appellants, those who were applying for relief, agreed that this was not the issue, that the only question for consideration was the bare, dry question: does the appeal exist?—is it not a conclusive answer to the suggestion that the privy council has decided on the merits of the appeal, and has mapped out the course which the government should pursue, and the relief which they should give on the hearing of the petition. Does he mean that Mr. Ewart, that the Hon. Edward Blake, that the lords of the privy council, are such a set of incapables as not to understand the nature of the business which was before them?—or that, having all agreed upon what was the issue, what was the question in the case, they have decided another, and an altogether different issue, and given judgment upon a point not before them, and with reference to which no argument was made?

But since the other side are so exacting in this matter, so unwilling to be convinced, Mr. Bodwell would refer to that part of the judgment which deals with the issue.

In truth, however, to determine that an appeal lies in the Governor-General-in-Council in such a case as the present does not involve the proposition that the provincial legislature was unable to repeal the laws which it had passed. The validity of the repealing act is now in question, nor that it was effectual. If the decision be favorable to the appellants in consequence, as will be pointed out presently, will by no means necessarily be the repeal of the Acts of 1890 or the reenactment of the prior legislation.

With the policy of these acts their Lordships are not concerned, nor with the reasons which led to their enactment. It may be that as the population of the province became in proportion more largely Protestant, it was found increasingly difficult, especially in sparsely populated districts, to work the system inaugurated in 1871, even with the modifications introduced in later years. But whether this be so or not is immaterial.

If our opponents would like to know what the privy council thinks of the question on its merits, they may draw a pretty strong inference from the judgment in the Barrett case, in which the words of the privy council incidentally refer to this question. It is of course an obiter dictum, but Col. Prior's friends are frequently quoting obiter dicta as binding authority, and, therefore, they will not object to my reading it:

They cannot assent to the view, which seems to be indicated by one of the members of the Supreme court, that public schools under the act of 1890 are in reality Protestant schools. The legislature has declared in so many words that the public schools shall be entirely unsectarian, and that principle is carried out throughout the act. With the policy of the act or 1890 their Lordships are not concerned. But they cannot help observing that if the views of the respondents were to prevail, it would be extremely difficult for the provincial legislature, which has been entrusted with the exclusive power of making laws relating to education, to provide for the wants of the more sparsely inhabitated districts of a country almost as large as Great Britain, and that the powers of the legislature, which on the face of the act appear so large, would be limited to the useful but somewhat humble office of making regulations for the sanitary conditions of school houses, imposing rates for the support of denominational schools, enforcing the compulsory attendance of scholars, and matters of that sort.

Mr. Bodwell created a general laugh when he said that the Colonist had devoted its whole editorial page to him that morning in an attempt to show that the privy council had ordered this remedial order, and among other things they quoted the tail end of that order, which has as much connection with the petition as the call of the crier has with the assizes in opening the court. Why, it is the formal part of the order, and is in every order. (Laughter.) It has nothing to do with the Manitoba school question at all. (Great laughter.) If there could be an order-in-council about a dead dog, this formality would be in that order. (Great laughter.) Here is this great order that they set up:—

"Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration was pleased by and with the advice of her privy council to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the recommendations and directions therein contained be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into effect, in each and every particular—Whereof the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take ingly."

And this is the thing that is gravely set up as the decision of the privy council. (Renewed and continued laughter.) The formal part of the order has nothing to do with the order. They say that Mr. Bodwell has put a one-sided case. (Laughter.) If he had done so, it was because there was only one side to be put (renewed cheering); there is no other side (applause) to that question; that is perfectly clear. It is in pursuance of that judgment that the governor-in-council had called upon Manitoba to re-enact the old system that was in force under the statute of 1871. They tell us that this may not be so; that we jumping before we get to the style, as we do not know what kind of legislation they intend to introduce. But we do know. We know they have no jurisdiction to do anything unless Manitoba refuses, and inasmuch as they have passed the remedial order, and Manitoba has refused to comply with that order, and as the Dominion house has been called together to enforce that order, then we know exactly what they are going to do. (Cheers.) Mr. Bodwell read the order itself. Mr. Bodwell again shortly reviewed the woeful state of inefficiency existing in the schools in certain portions of the province, which the Dominion government called on Manitoba to restore. The Manitoba government replied in a most dignified, respectful tone to one of the most unholy demands that was ever made to a legislature of a free and intelligent province. (Cheers.) Mr. Bodwell read the answer again to the meeting, and referred to the strange fact that Mr. Laurier had the same opinion as the Government of Manitoba as regards the necessity of having an investigation. What was the answer to Manitoba's respectful reply? Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper gave it out that the government was "pledged up to the handle" to enforce remedial legislation. Was not that an answer worthy of the Czar of all the Russias. It is in effect—"You have no right to an investigation. We know what is right for you, and you'll have to take it or we'll make you." The government has recklessly and ruthlessly invaded constitutional privileges; they have tried to take away the provincial rights of that fair province, "pledged up to the handle" to pursue a policy of coercion unless stopped by the sovereign will of the people of this country. (Cheers.) This is a matter which does not rest with the people of Manitoba. (Applause.) It is a matter which concerns the people of British Columbia, and they will not be bribed from their determination, for Mr. Bodwell believed that one of the first records of the new year will be a declaration of provincial rights sealed with the vote of one of the most important constituencies in the province. (Loud and continued cheering.)

FROM THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE

Mr. Martin's Pithy and Eloquent Statement of the Situat on.

Hon. Mr. Martin was received with that warmth which is always accorded to a distinguished visitor in Victoria, but the warmth was somewhat more accentuated in this instance in view of the peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Martin is here.

When the applause had subsided, which was not for a moment or so, Mr. Martin proceeded to say:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I was very much pleased indeed to learn that there was to be an election in the city of Victoria and that the main question which was receiving discussion at the hands of the electorate was the question as to whether the Dominion government should be allowed to coerce the province of Manitoba in a matter which peculiarly belonged to that province's jurisdiction. I am very glad, therefore, to be here to discuss with you some of the phases of that question. I am sure it is a matter of great pleasure, not only to myself, but of the province of which I have the honor to be a representative, that that question should occupy your attention so closely out here. Ordinarily, of course, under certain circumstances, on a member of parliament being taken into the government, he would receive complimentary election at the hands of his political opponents. They would concur in a case of this kind after a general election had been fought out when the issues of the day had been before the people, and they had had full opportunity to consider these issues, and had pronounced their verdict upon them, and a new government being made up, the cabinet ministers return to their constituents for re-election, a complimentary election by acclamation is usually accorded them by their opponents. And it is only right that it should be so. There is no object in defeating a man who has just been before the electors; whose political stand has been fully discussed before them. So that we usually find the opponents of such men accept the honor of having those men as their representatives in the government, because that government is going to be the government of the country for the next five years any way. (Hear, hear.) But in this constituency of Victoria you have, I am glad to say, been able to distinguish clearly the case before you. (Hear, hear.) Instead of this being a general election, instead of Mr Prior's views and the views of the government he represents, and of which he claims to be a member, having been before the people and fully discussed by them, it is almost five years since the people of Victoria and other parts of Canada have had an opportunity of discussing and voting upon these questions, and therefore when the government undertake to call a man into the ministry, as is claimed in this case, at the end of their term, they cannot be surprised, they cannot be offended if the people take advantage of that opportunity to point out what is likely to happen even in the few months from now till when the general elections are bound to take place. (Applause.) And more than that, Mr. Chairman, it is, it seems to me the bounden duty of those who sympathize with Manitoba on this question, to take advantage of this particular opportunity, not for the purpose of opposing or punishing Col. Prior; not for the purpose of showing any personal animosity towards that gentleman, but for the purpose of showing the government at Ottawa that their course on this particular question, which has been forced upon the attention of the constituency at this particular time, is not according to your views. (Great applause.) I am therefore very glad indeed that the Liberals of this constituency have taken this opportunity of contesting this election, and I am glad that they are doing it in the way that they are. I have listened since 1890 to a great deal of discussion upon the School Act of Manitoba. I have heard it discussed in Manitoba time and again; I have heard it discussed in the house at Ottawa on many different occasions, but I can say, without hesitation, that I have never heard a clearer, more forcible, and more accurate exposition of the exact facts of that case than I had the pleasure of listening to a few minutes ago from your brilliant townsman, and my old friend, Mr. Bodwell. (Great applause.) I could not possibly add anything to those phases of the question with which he has dealt. He has shown you, it seems to me, most clearly that the pretence that has been put forward by the government, by the supporters of Col. Prior, his newspapers in this city, and at the various meetings here, that the government were bound to take this course, is highly ridiculous and absurd. (applause) and more than that, it is a most shameful and cowardly plea. (Cheers.) The government must, in justice to themselves, avow their responsibility for their conduct. What do they say? They say that the minority of Manitoba are entitled to remedial legislation as a matter of right, because it has been so determined by the privy council of England. Now let us see what their right is. Their right, if they have any, is expressed in the remedial order. The privy council of England have determined that the government at Ottawa had power to hear their appeal. Mr. Bodwell has conclusively shown that it went no further; that it only gave them jurisdiction to consider the matter; as Mr. Blake and all the judges of the privy council, and as Mr. Ewart stated, that they could consider the matter and come to a decision and that any decision they might come to would have legal effect. But they did not discuss or consider the question what that decision should be. Now, if the minority have any rights which they must get back, it must be those things that were interfered with by that act. But Col. Prior says they would never dare to bring back the system that was in force before 1890. Then what are they to do? Exercise their discretion in following an order or command of the privy council, as they pretend to do. Is that in the remedial order? Mr. Bodwell read the remedial order to you; let me read it again. (Mr. Martin read the order.) If their contention is correct that they are bound to do this; that they are a mere machine; that they have got no responsibility or power in the matter; then the only thing they can do is to bring in a bill in the exact terms of that remedial order, and restore things in Manitoba exactly as they were. I notice that their papers say now, owing to the turn which the late by-elections have taken, any remedial bill which they bring in will be very mild. (Derisive laughter.) Now, Mr. Chairman, is not that using the judgment; is not that using the political power which Mr. Blake said they said they were to use; which the privy council of England said they were to use, if they are going, not to restore things as they were; not to give this minority the right that was taken away from them, but to introduce some mild form (derisive laughter) of remedial legislation; and the more elections there are, the milder the bill will be, I suppose. (Renewed laughter and applause.) In this kind of talk Col. Prior is quite in accord with the other supporters of the government. Their papers through Canada have also taken the same stand. "We will never re-introduce separate schools in Manitoba as they were prior to 1890; but we will exercise a judgment, a discretion. We will undertake to say what is best for Manitoba, and acting merely as a machine, give the minority in Manitoba what the mandate of the privy council of England orders." They have abandoned the stand that they must carry out the remedial order, and they say they will exercise their discretion. Now, if we have at last got them into that frame of mind; if we have brought them to the conclusion that they have a responsibility; that they have a discretion, then I say show them, by a refusal to elect Col. Prior on this occasion that in your opinion the only way to exercise that discretion is to allow Manitoba to choose what kind of education her children will have. (Great cheering.) I have seen that your representative, Mr. Earle, mentioned at some of the meetings that he thought Manitoba should be left, to settle this question, and he deprecated its being introduced into this election, or into Dominion politics at all. Why, that is the very thing we want (applause); and it is the very thing that will not be done if Col. Prior is re-elected, so far as his election can affect the result. (Renewed cheering.) What will be said at Ottawa if Victoria returns a supporter of the government on this particular occasion? It will be said so far as the school question is concerned, and it has been the principal issue,—for it has been so telegraphed all over the east—the people of Victoria are in favor of the policy of the government on that question. And what is the government policy? The government policy, as announced by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, is to introduce remedial legislation on the lines of this remedial order; an order which seeks to compel Manitoba to re-establish the schools exactly as they were; and, as Mr. Bodwell pointed out to you, this is the only jurisdiction that they have. Their jurisdiction is a statutory one; it depends upon the words of the statute, and it takes effect only upon the refusal of the legislature of Manitoba to do a particular thing. They have never called upon Manitoba to do anything else than comply with the remedial order; they have never called upon Manitoba to introduce any "mild" (laughter) form of remedial legislation, and therefore, until Manitoba has refused to do that, the course of the Dominion government is clear. (Applause.) Their position is

(Continued on Page 8.)

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that they are bound to re-establish the old schools, and if you elect Col. Prior you pronounce your verdict in favor of that kind of legislation. I am satisfied that the government are going to have a great deal of difficulty in passing through the house of commons, with a majority—I scarcely know what the'r majority is now, their majority has been crumbling away so much lately,—(laughter), but they commenced with a majority of 20, and the last time I counted it up they had 55, but still, I say, with a majority of 50, they are not at all sure that they can pass this remedial legislation, and they want very badly indeed six certain votes from any province, to help them through. With a view to capturing six certain votes from British Columbia they have called Col. Prior into the government. They say into the cabinet. I don't know about that; if he has got into the cabinet it is by the back stairs. (Great laughter.) I don't know how he got there, but some say he is in the cabinet and some say he is not, and even the Colonel seems to be somewhat doubtful about it. (Laughter.) Their object at any rate in giving him this position was to capture the six votes of British Columbia; and have you any doubt whatever that if Col. Prior is elected on Monday next but that he and Mr. Earle and the other four members of British Columbia will go down to Ottawa feeling that they are justified in voting for that remedial legislation? On the contrary, if you defeat Col. Prior you may be quite certain that Mr. Templeman will not vote for that legislation (laughter), and I think I can prophesy that Mr. Earle, if he has any desire to be a representative of Victoria again, knowing as he does that the general election must take place within three or four months, he will, I say, be very loth to vote for that legislation and so follow Col. Prior into private life. (Laughter.) And I know that Mr. Mara is not feeling at all comfortable, for he has got some one after him (laughter), and if he finds that the sentiment of Victoria, and through Victoria, that of British Columbia is with Manitoba on this question, he will, I am satisfied, be found with many other Conservatives in the house of commons, voting against the government. So, also, will Mr. Haslam. About Mr. Barnard, I don't know; he has lost his constituency. (Laughter.) But every man in the house of commons who has a constituency to go back to, if he wants to go back to that constituency, will want to know what the people think of this remedial legislation. Therefore, Victoria has a great opportunity on this occasion of determining probably the fate of that bill. (Hear, hear.)

Now let us consider this question of cabinet representation. No doubt there has been a natural feeling in this province that it would be well if the people had representation ("For a long time.") It has been thought that it would be to the interest of the people. For the future we are going to alter the present state of things, I hope. It may be that the whole of the members from British Columbia will be found supporting the government after the next general election, but it will be a different kind of government. (Hear, hear and applause.) Things may take that course, as the people have found that their members, although supporting the government, have not done everything for them. Many things have been overlooked in regard to British Columbia; the wishes of the members were passed over, for the government was always sure of the votes of the six members from British Columbia anyway (laughter), and perhaps it was that that made the people of British Columbia feel that it would be well to have someone represent them in the cabinet. The time for Mr. Earle, Mr. Haslam, Col. Prior and the others to strike for that, however, was after the last general election in 1891, when the could fairly have insisted upon the right of this province to cabinet representation. (Applause.) I venture to say that if the six British Columbia members had insisted on cabinet representation at that time they would have got it; and I say that if Col. Prior had been then taken into the government and came back for re-election, the first man to say "Let him go in by acclamation" would have been Mr. Templeman. (Applause.) There are 15 members of the house west of Lake Superior, 14 of them government supporters, and out of that number there is only one cabinet minister. According to the government's own figures, the country west of Lake Superior is entitled to two cabinet ministers, so that British Columbia could fairly have asked for one at that time. So that when we come to consider this question of cabinet representation it is not because the government have thought that British Columbia is entitled to cabinet representation. They haven't thought so, but they wish now to make these six voters solid at a time when six voters from any part of Canada are so valuable to the government that they are even willing to wrench the constitution and laws in order to smuggle one of these British Columbia members into the cabinet so as to be able to coerce Manitoba. (Applause.)

It is also said by those supporting Col. Prior: What do we care for Manitoba? Let us look to our own affairs. What though Manitoba does suffer? They made the arrangement that gave to the minority this constitutional right and they have got to suffer for it. I think the people of this constituency thoroughly understand the circumstances in that province. I believe that there is that feeling in favor of provincial rights which should induce the electorate here to stand right up in favor of Manitoba, even if they could see plainly under no possible circumstances could it affect British Columbia (cheers), and I give a great deal of honor to the British Columbia electors for the sentiment. (Renewed cheering.) But we must go further than that. It is liable to affect you. How is the constitution of a province made? It is made by an act of the Dominion parliament; ratified, of course, by the Imperial parliament. But we all know very well that if an act has passed the commons and senate of this country affecting the constitution of one of the provinces, when it goes back to the old country, backed up by the opinion of the Dominion parliament, the work of ratification is simply a matter of course. Therefore it is in the power of the Dominion parliament at any time to pass some kind of constitutional limitation on the province of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick as they have in Manitoba. That constitutional limitation was imposed on our province; Manitoba never agreed to it. There was some attempt to show that a bill of rights went down to Ottawa, in which separate schools were asked for. It has been shown and proved that no such bill of rights went down, and even if there did such a bill go down, it has been shown that it went from the Riel government; but they cannot even prove that. Anyhow the Riel bill was never accepted. They cannot prove that the French people of Manitoba ever asked for separate schools. They carefully provided in their bill of rights for everything else which they thought they needed, and apparently the school clause was smuggled in by those particularly interested in it. So that I say there is no treaty right, and this right of appeal in connection with the separate schools is entirely a matter imposed on Manitoba by the Dominion Government. (Applause.) We can understand in the Dominion parliament the representation from Quebec is very strong, and it was no doubt at the instance of Sir George Cartier, the most noted Quebec statesman of that day, that that clause was put into the Manitoba school act. If the people of Canada allow the province of Manitoba or any other province to be coerced by constitutional limitation, then I say you do not know where you are. This sentiment against the coercion of their sister province is stronger through the eastern provinces, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia than it is in the old province of Ontario. Conservative members coming up from the old provinces have told me that no question in their day has excited such interest in their constituencies as the Manitoba school question. (Hear, hear.)

Again, it is asked why is this question in Dominon politics? I answer because it has been dragged into Dominion politics by the government of the day. (Hear, hear.) It was asked why did not the Liberals prove themselves patriotic on this occasion by joining with the Conservative party to have this vexed question settled? This question which threatens to arouse religious and racial animosities? Why did not Mr. Laurier, they were asking, come forward and propose some settlement? I would ask in reply; was it possible? Has it ever been possible for him to do so? I say that without consideration; without inquiry into the facts; without the slightest attempt to approach Mr. Laurier, they passed this outrageous remedial order. They plunged right into it; why? Was it from purely patriotic motives? No; it was simply to capture the Quebec Roman Catholic vote. (Hear, hear.) The Liberal party have no desire to make any political capital out of the Manitoba school question. Hear, hear.) The Liberal party feel that they have a full and ample case against the Dominion government on its general policy (applause), and they are willing and anxious to have that case passed upon by the people of Canada at the next general election, entirely unclouded by any such issue as the school question. The government's action has placed Mr. Laurier in a very difficult position, but he has not hesitated to declare his views and I venture to say that the recent elections in the province of Quebec have justified his actions on this question. (Cheers.) As I said before, the details of the case could not be placed more clearly before you than they were by Mr. Bodwell. It is evident that you have, by your interest tonight in the subject, a clear understanding of the exact rights of the question. You can understand how much the issue depends upon this election. I appeal to you how can you take a more patriotic step than by making it difficult for the government to pass such a measure. (Applause.) I say it is the most patriotic thing the citizens of Canada can do, and I say it is the best thing a Conservative can do who wishes well for the future of his party (Hear, hear.) I believe it is the worst thing that can happen to the Conservative party to have it wrecked on a question of this kind, and if, by a timely warning to the electors of this city they should refrain from assisting the government in taking the fearful step Sir Charles Tupper says they are bound to do I think the Conservatives will be doing a great deal for their party at this particular time. (Cheers.)

Coming to deal with the trade policy, Hon. Mr. Martin very cleverly combined a great deal of solid instruction and information with considerable amusement as well. Mr. Prior had taken up an argument in Dominion matters which seems peculiarly to have affected the controller's mind somehow. (Laughter.) It was his opinion that if this country had free trade as it is in England, carriages would be taxed. (Laughter.) What a calamity for the working man! It was simply awful to contemplate. (Renewed laughter.) And then they, according to Col. Prior, taxed family crests; another outrage on the working man who happens to rise in the world and wishes to establish his aristocratic ancestry by sporting a crest. (Great laughter.) These Conservatives, these ultra loyalists take pleasure in nothing so much as running down everything British in economics, yet they will take the "old flag" and shake it and hang it up over all the boodle and crookedness and dirt of the government (great laughter), and they will swear that they are the only loyal, but when anything hits them very hard they try to get out of their trouble by abusing things as they are in England. (Laughter.) They never would admit that the English law made the taxes bear principally on the rich people who are better able to bear it (cheers), and that the English did not burden the workingman down with taxation on the very necessaries of life, while the rich man gets most of his luxuries free of duty. (Applause.) That is what Mr. Martin admires in English laws. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Martin also showed up graphically the overwhelming power that the manufacturers wield over the government, and how they had practically every article fixed to their liking in the tariff bill before they allowed it to pass through the house. One of these manufacturers is the proprietor of the Hall Rice Mills. Then there were the fisheries, in which Mr. Martin pointed out many of the absurd regulations governing the industries. Some of the Canadian fishermen on the lakes sought a removal of the restrictions placed on them on their side of the lake, while American fishermen on the opposite shore were untrammeled. Sir Charles Tupper said it made no difference as the fish on the Canadian side were too loyal to go over to the American side to be caught by the freer American fishermen. (Great laughter.) That was a sample of the wisdom of Conservative heads of departments. Sir Charles Tupper, when here, was greatly surprised that the people so far west had learned anything about the awful malady of Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly, but Sir Charles was of opinion that these far westerners did not appreciate the full importance of that terrible sickness (roars of laughter) which necessitated the release of the prisoners and the return of one of them to the house of commons. (Laughter.) Mr. Martin also cited another instance of the humanitarian spirit of the Conservative administration. A Mr. Chamberlain was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for impersonation at the Winnipeg bye-election. He had come up all the way from West Huron to vote. (Laughter.) It was found that he, too, was ailing, and he had been released so as to be able to get back to West Huron in time to vote at the bye-election there. (Laughter.) There are plenty of little matters of this kind, so that if Victorians next Monday see in town a man with a plug hat and a liking for libations, they may know that he is attached to the Conservative party and has come here to vote. (Laughter.)

Mr. Martin concluded with an admirable defence of the Liberal policy, showing that their aim was for pure, honest and economical government, consistent with the needs of the country. They proposed to spend the money, that is now wasted, in the development of the country and its resources. They proposed to abolish sinecure positions in the public service, but to pay the public servants a salary commensurate with each man's work and ability. (Applause.) There was no reason why the public service should be synonymous with soft jobs (hear, hear), and this would be one of the evils one of the great sources of extravagance which the Liberal party would endeavor to abolish. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin resumed his seat amid tremendous cheering.

PATRONS' POLICY.

Dr. Douglas, of Assiniboia, Explains it at Victoria West.

Dr. Douglas, the Patron candidate for Eastern Assiniboia, followed Mr. Martin. The Patrons, he said, considered that Canada could have good government under either the Liberal or the Conservative party, but they did not approve of the personnel of the present government, and did not believe all the Liberals were angels. Manitoba had the support of the Northwest against the coercion policy of the government, and they also wanted something different from the national policy. It might have done some good for a few in the east, but it had not done much for the whole people of the west. The tariff was in favor of the rich as against the poor. He believed Mr. Foster wished to modify the tariff, but he was unable to carry out his wish. The manufacturers, who supply the funds for election purposes, would have withdrawn their support if the tariff had not been fixed to help them. He (Dr. Douglas) was in favor of a tariff that would be fair to all. Why should the "infant" industries, now fifteen years old, still cling to the mother's breast? They should be able to go out and compete against the world. (Applause.) If they cannot compete after having been nurtured so long, they ought to come west and try to raise wheat at 30 cents a bushel. (Applause.) He would like to note some of the changes that had been made in the tariff. Ice, which those in the Northwest consider a very important item (laughter), was admitted free. (Laughter.) Curling stones, which only the wealthy gentlemen use, are admitted free. The men who took part in the game, he thought, were willing to pay a duty. Rags from Great Britain are admitted free. We don't want rags. It is only a trick of the manufacturers. They import large quantities of rags from Great Britain and make them into cloth, which they sell at a good price. All through it was the rule that the cheaper the article the more duty; dearer the article, less the duty. The government must have money, and we are willing to pay our share, but we say the millionaires should also pay their share. We also condemn the extravagance of the government. Some years the receipts of the land office are less than the expenditure thereon. Dr. Douglas told an interesting little story, very appropriate at present. A French Canadian in the Northwest was sitting beside a stream, catching suckers with a net, when he was approached by a man, who said: "Don't you know that you cannot do that?" "And why not?" asked the fisherman. "Because the government says you must not fish with a net," was the reply. A short time afterwards the Frenchman met Dr. Douglas' son and said: "I hear your father is going to run for the riding?" "Yes," answered Mr. Douglas. "Well, I'm going to vote for him," said the Frenchman. "Those fools down at Ottawa don't know that you cannot catch suckers with a hook." (Great laughter.)

The farmers of the Northwest felt that they were farming in shares with the C. P. R. There is one bushel of wheat for the C. P. R. and one for the farmer, and the farmer supplies the seed and does all the work. The farmer gets $12.50 a ton for wheat and the manufacturer gets $12 a ton for bran alone. Is this not barefaced robbery? Something will have to be done to cut down the monopolies. We all rejoice in the C. P. R., it having made our country what it is, but it rules the government, and if it is not curbed, in time it will be king. There should be proper legislation to prevent the people from being fleeced. A Conservative had recently told him that he would no longer support a policy under which he could not live. The Patrons are opposed to the N. P.; they are right on the school question and want no more legislation to make monopolies. (Applause.)

After a vote of thanks had been tendered the chairman, the meeting broke up with three cheers and a tiger for the opposition candidate, Mr. Templeman, cheers for Mr. Bodwell and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

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